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Tokushima et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent: *May 17, 2016**

(54) **PRINTING CONTROL APPARATUS, IMAGE FORMING SYSTEM, AND PRINTING CONTROL METHOD WHICH REPLACE A TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT IMPARTED ON A RECORDING MEDIUM**

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(73) Assignee: **RICOH COMPANY, LIMITED**, Tokyo (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 370 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/422,764**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 16, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2012/0237247 A1 Sep. 20, 2012

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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Mar. 7, 2012 (JP) 2012-050943

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G03G 15/00 (2006.01)
G03G 15/20 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G03G 15/6585*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/2021*** (2013.01); *G03G 2215/0081* (2013.01); *G03G 2215/00805* (2013.01); *G03G 2215/2006* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G03G 15/6585; G03G 2215/2006; G03G 2215/0081
USPC 399/13, 82, 85
See application file for complete search history.

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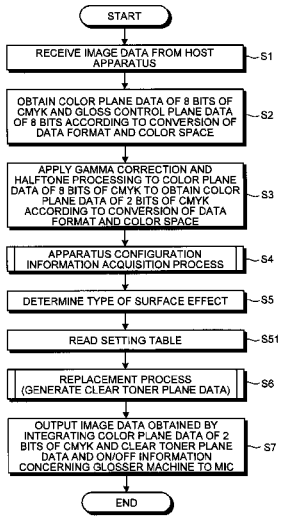
Primary Examiner — David Gray
Assistant Examiner — Tyler Hardman
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A printing control apparatus includes an acquiring unit, a storing unit, a replacing unit, and a generating unit. The acquiring unit is configured to acquire apparatus configuration information of a printing apparatus that forms an image based on image data. The storing unit is configured to store therein gloss control plane data in which a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium and a control value for specifying an area in the recording medium, to which the surface effect is imparted, are designated. The replacing unit is configured to replace, based on the apparatus configuration information, the type of the surface effect imparted to the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect. The generating unit is configured to generate the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing unit.

10 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets



(56) **References Cited**

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FIG.1

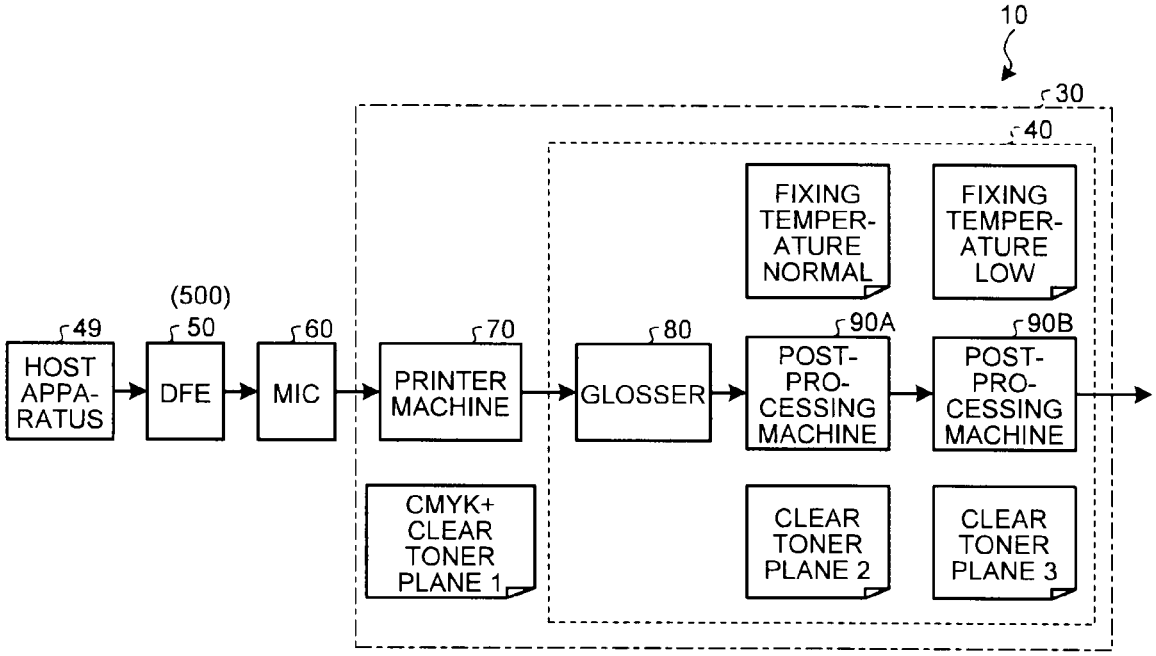

10
30
40
FIXING TEMPER-ATURE NORMAL
FIXING TEMPER-ATURE LOW
(500)
49
50
60
70
80
90A
90B
HOST APPA-RATUS
DFE
MIC
PRINTER MACHINE
GLOSSER
POST-PRO-CESSING MACHINE
POST-PRO-CESSING MACHINE
CMYK+ CLEAR TONER PLANE 1
CLEAR TONER PLANE 2
CLEAR TONER PLANE 3

FIG.2

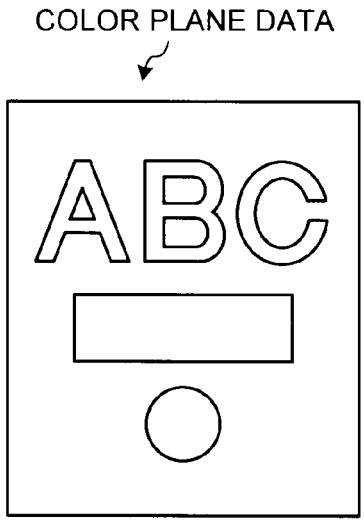

COLOR PLANE DATA
ABC

FIG.3

GLOSS CONTROL NAME	GLOSS	DEVIATION
MIRROR SURFACE GLOSS	Gs≥80	ΔGs≤10
SOLID GLOSS	Gs=Gs (SOLID GLOSS)	ΔGs≤10
HALFTONE DOT MATT	Gs=Gs (1C30% HALFTONE DOT)	ΔGs≤10
MATT	Gs≤10	ΔGs≤10

FIG.4A

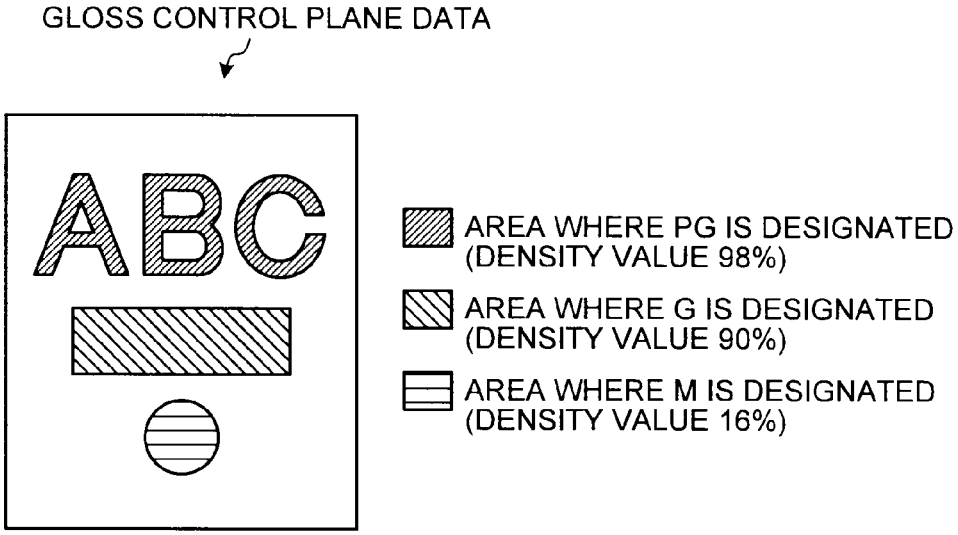


FIG.4B

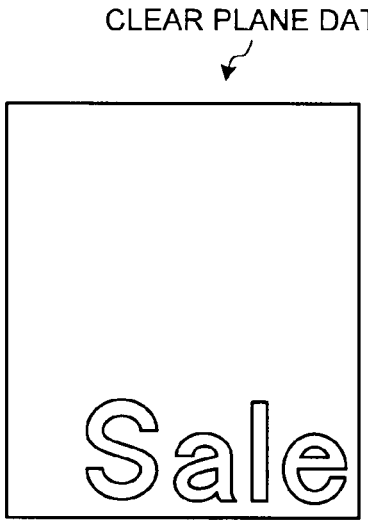


FIG.5

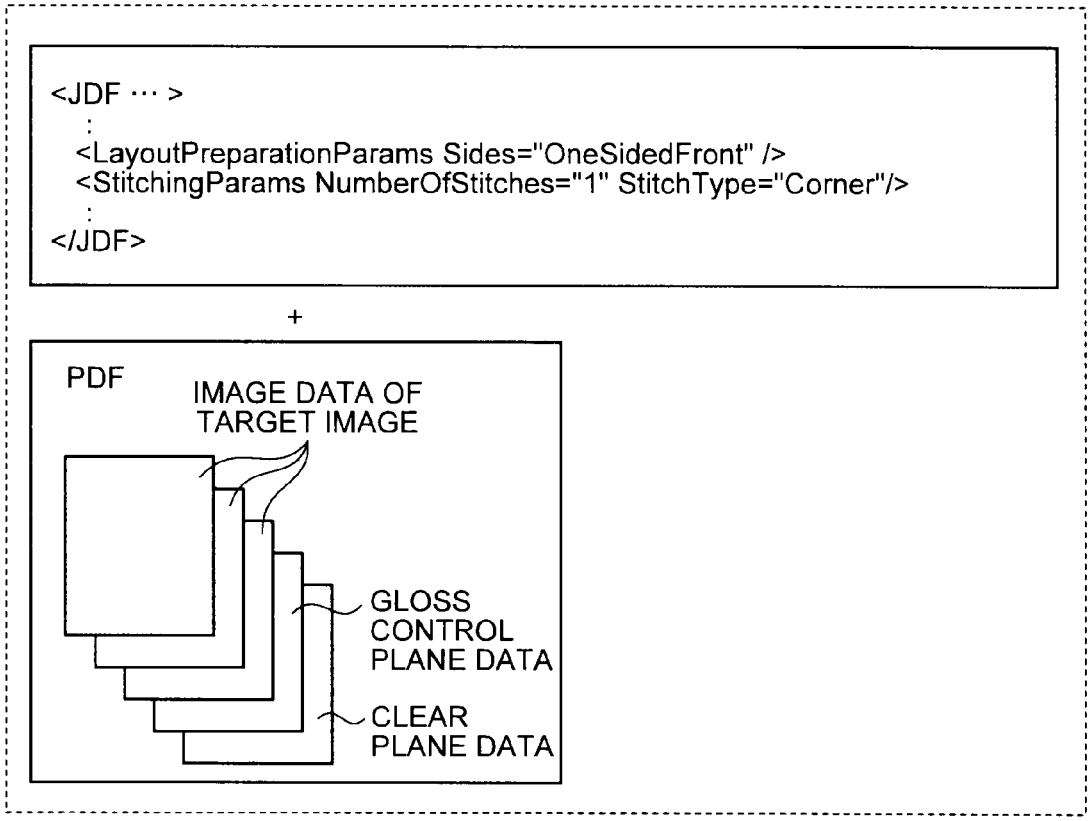

<JDF ··· >
:
<LayoutPreparationParams Sides="OneSidedFront" />
<StitchingParams NumberOfStitches="1" StitchType="Corner"/>
:
</JDF>
+
PDF
IMAGE DATA OF TARGET IMAGE
GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA
CLEAR PLANE DATA

FIG.6

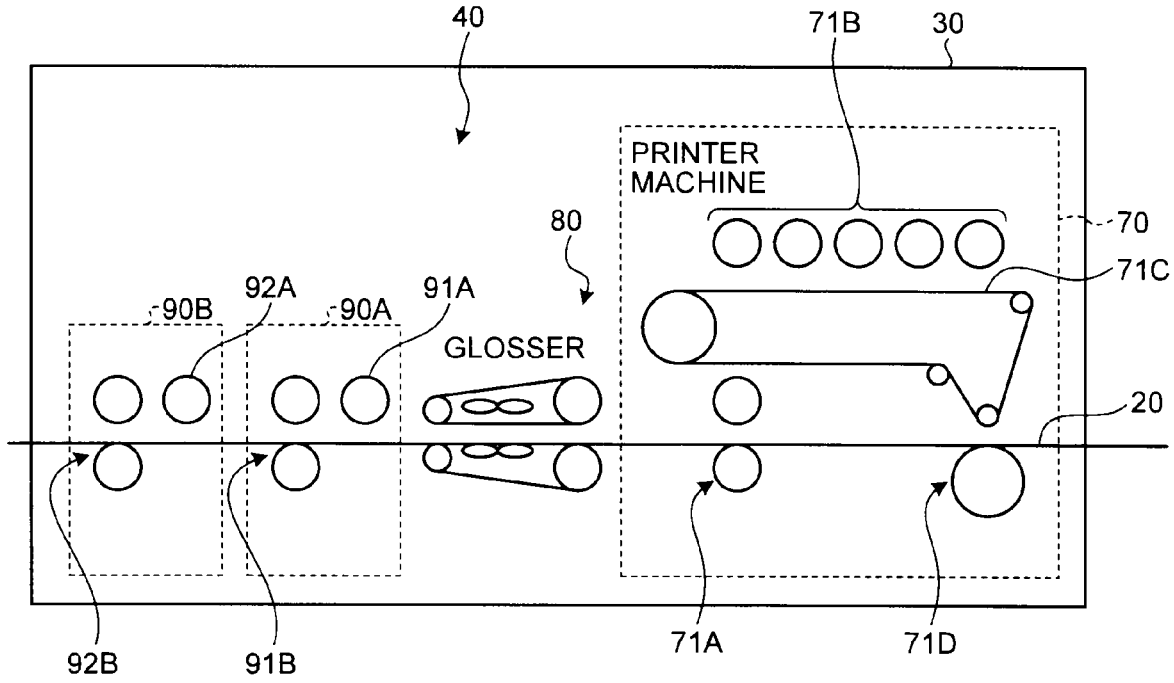

40
71B
30
PRINTER MACHINE
80
70
71C
90B
92A
90A
91A
GLOSSER
20
92B
91B
71A
71D

FIG.7

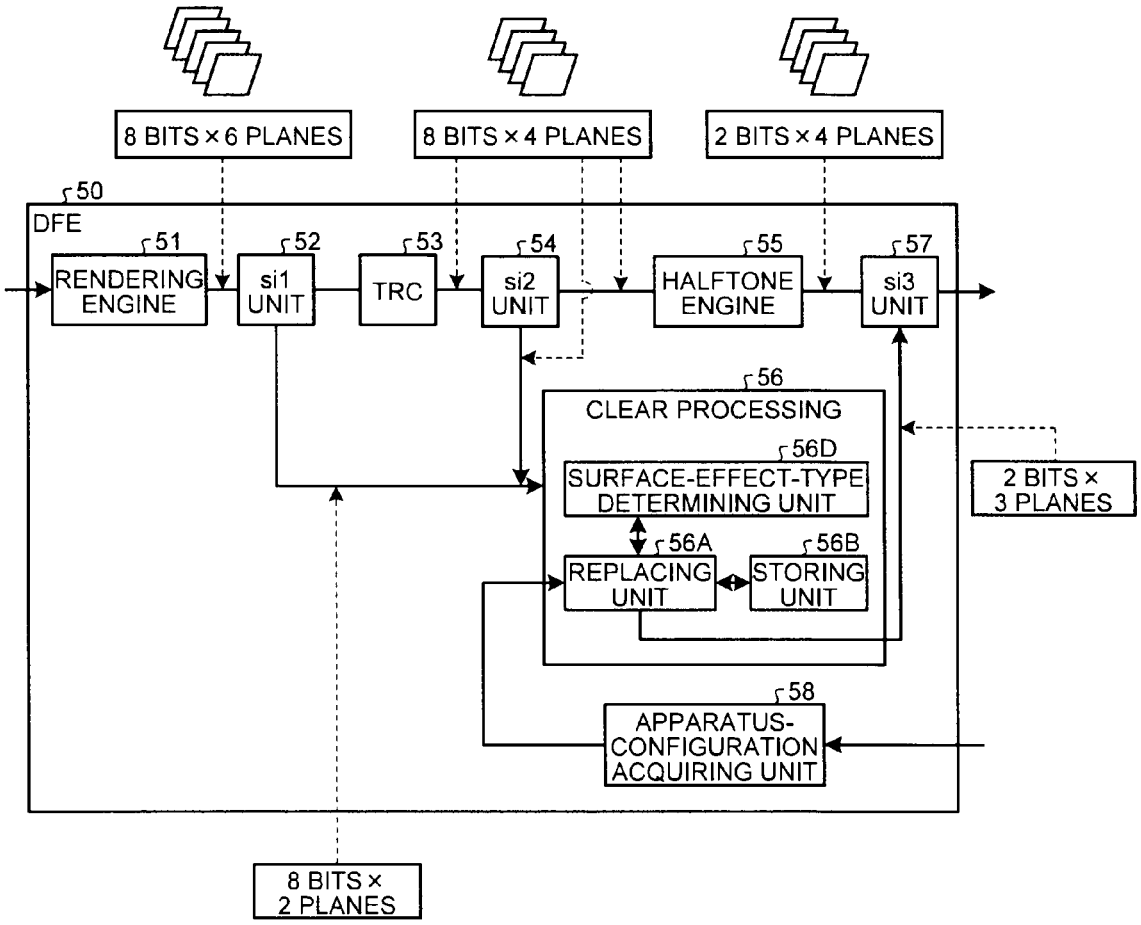

8 BITS × 6 PLANES
8 BITS × 4 PLANES
2 BITS × 4 PLANES
50
DFE
51
RENDERING ENGINE
52
si1 UNIT
53
TRC
54
si2 UNIT
55
HALFTONE ENGINE
57
si3 UNIT
56
CLEAR PROCESSING
56D
SURFACE-EFFECT-TYPE DETERMINING UNIT
56A
REPLACING UNIT
56B
STORING UNIT
58
APPARATUS-CONFIGURATION ACQUIRING UNIT
2 BITS × 3 PLANES
8 BITS × 2 PLANES

FIG.8

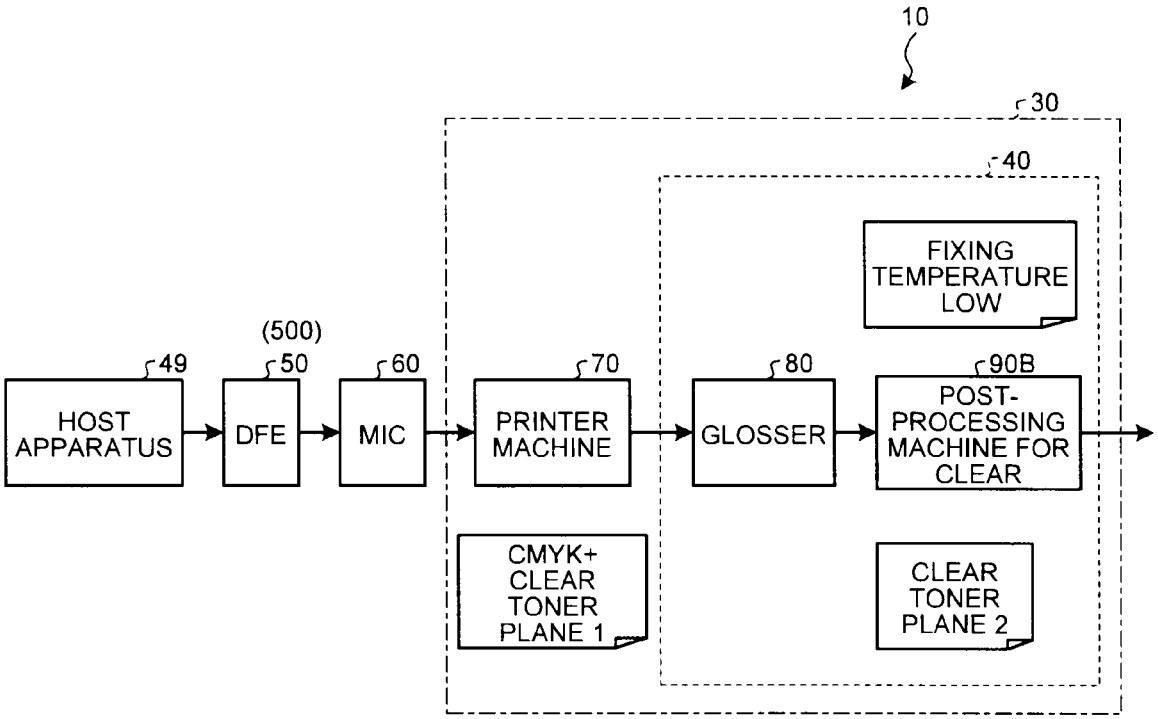

10
30
40
FIXING TEMPERATURE LOW
(500)
49
50
60
70
80
90B
HOST APPARATUS
DFE
MIC
PRINTER MACHINE
GLOSSER
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE FOR CLEAR
CMYK+ CLEAR TONER PLANE 1
CLEAR TONER PLANE 2

FIG.9

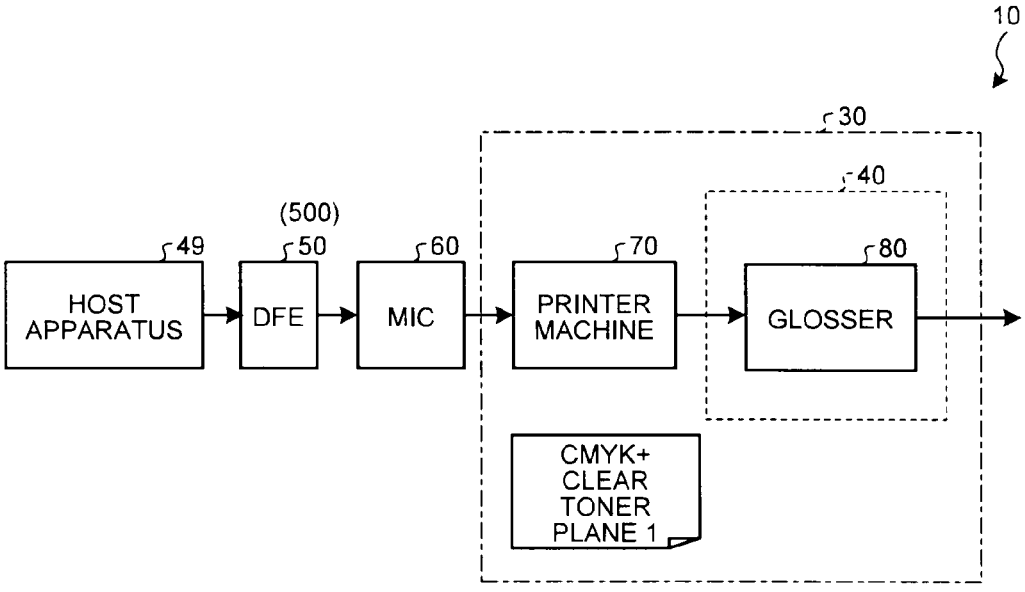

10
30
40
(500)
49
50
60
70
80
HOST APPARATUS
DFE
MIC
PRINTER MACHINE
GLOSSER
CMYK+ CLEAR TONER PLANE 1

FIG.10

DENSITY (%)	DENSITY			EFFECT	GLOSSER ON/OFF			
	REPRESENTATIVE VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE RANGE				CLEAR TONER PLANE 1 (PRINTER MACHINE)	CLEAR TONER PLANE 2	CLEAR TONER PLANE 3
98%	250	248	255	MIRROR SURFACE GLOSS TYPE A	ON	INVERSE MASK A	NO DATA	NO DATA
96%	245	243	247	MIRROR SURFACE GLOSS TYPE B	ON	INVERSE MASK B	NO DATA	NO DATA
94%	240	238	242	MIRROR SURFACE GLOSS TYPE C	ON	INVERSE MASK C	NO DATA	NO DATA
92%	235	233	237	RESERVED				
90%	230	228	232	SOLID GLOSS TYPE 1	OFF	INVERSE MASK 1	NO DATA	NO DATA
88%	224	222	227	SOLID GLOSS TYPE 2	OFF	INVERSE MASK 2	NO DATA	NO DATA
86%	219	217	221	SOLID GLOSS TYPE 3	OFF	INVERSE MASK 3	NO DATA	NO DATA
84%	214	212	216	SOLID GLOSS TYPE 4	OFF	INVERSE MASK 4	NO DATA	NO DATA
82%	209	207	211	RESERVED				
46%	117	115	119	RESERVED				
44%	112	110	114	WATERMARK CHARACTER 3 (XXX)	OFF	NO DATA	TILE CHARACTER STRING 3	NO DATA
42%	107	105	109	WATERMARK CHARACTER 2 (COPY STRICTLY PROHIBITED)		NO DATA	TILE CHARACTER STRING 2	NO DATA
40%	102	100	104	WATERMARK CHARACTER 1 (SAMPLE)		NO DATA	TILE CHARACTER STRING 1	NO DATA
38%	97	95	99	RESERVED				
36%	92	90	94	RESERVED				
34%	87	85	89	WOVEN PATTERN 3 (XXX)		NO DATA	TILE WOVEN PATTERN 3	NO DATA
32%	82	80	84	WOVEN PATTERN 3 (LATTICE)		NO DATA	TILE WOVEN PATTERN 2	NO DATA
30%	76	74	79	WOVEN PATTERN 3 (WAVE)		NO DATA	TILE WOVEN PATTERN 1	NO DATA
28%	71	69	73	RESERVED				
26%	66	64	68	RESERVED				
24%	61	59	63	TACTUAL PATTERN 3 (ROUGH)		NO DATA	TILE NET PATTERN 3	NO DATA
22%	56	54	58	TACTUAL PATTERN 2 (MEDIUM)		NO DATA	TILE NET PATTERN 2	NO DATA
20%	51	49	53	TACTUAL PATTERN 1 (FINE)		NO DATA	TILE NET PATTERN 1	NO DATA
18%	46	44	48	RESERVED				
16%	41	39	43	HALFTONE DOT MATT TYPE 4	OFF	NO DATA	HALFTONE 4	NO DATA
14%	36	34	38	HALFTONE DOT MATT TYPE 3	OFF	NO DATA	HALFTONE 3	NO DATA
12%	31	29	33	HALFTONE DOT MATT TYPE 2	OFF	NO DATA	HALFTONE 2	NO DATA
10%	25	23	28	HALFTONE DOT MATT TYPE 1	OFF	NO DATA	HALFTONE 1	NO DATA
8%	20	18	22	RESERVED				
6%	15	13	17	MATT TYPE C	ON & OFF	NO DATA	NO DATA	SOLID C
4%	10	8	12	MATT TYPE B	ON & OFF	NO DATA	NO DATA	SOLID B
2%	5	1	7	MATT TYPE A	ON & OFF	NO DATA	NO DATA	SOLID A
0%	0	0	0	NONE	OFF	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA

FIG.11

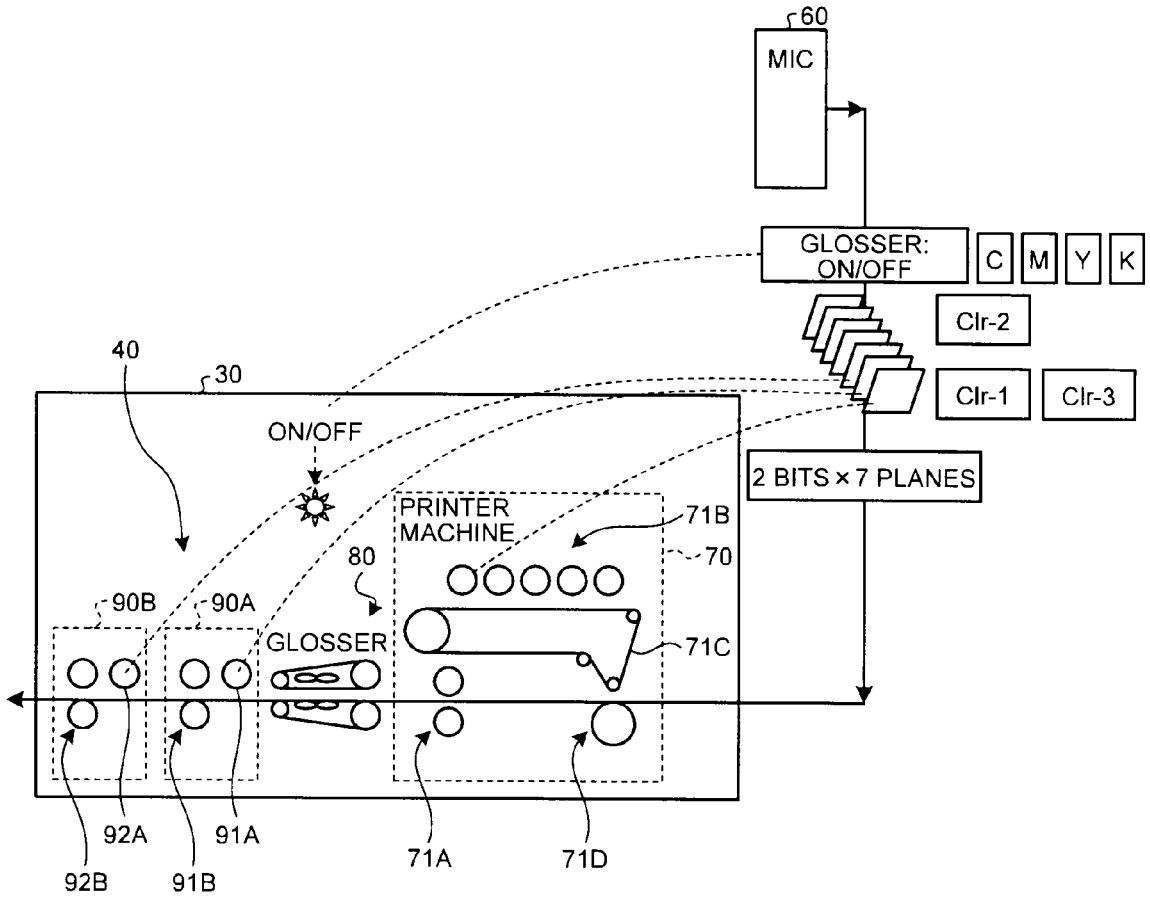

60
MIC
GLOSSER: ON/OFF
C
M
Y
K
Clr-2
Clr-1
Clr-3
2 BITS × 7 PLANES
40
30
ON/OFF
PRINTER MACHINE
71B
70
80
90B
90A
GLOSSER
71C
92A
91A
71A
71D
92B
91B

FIG.12

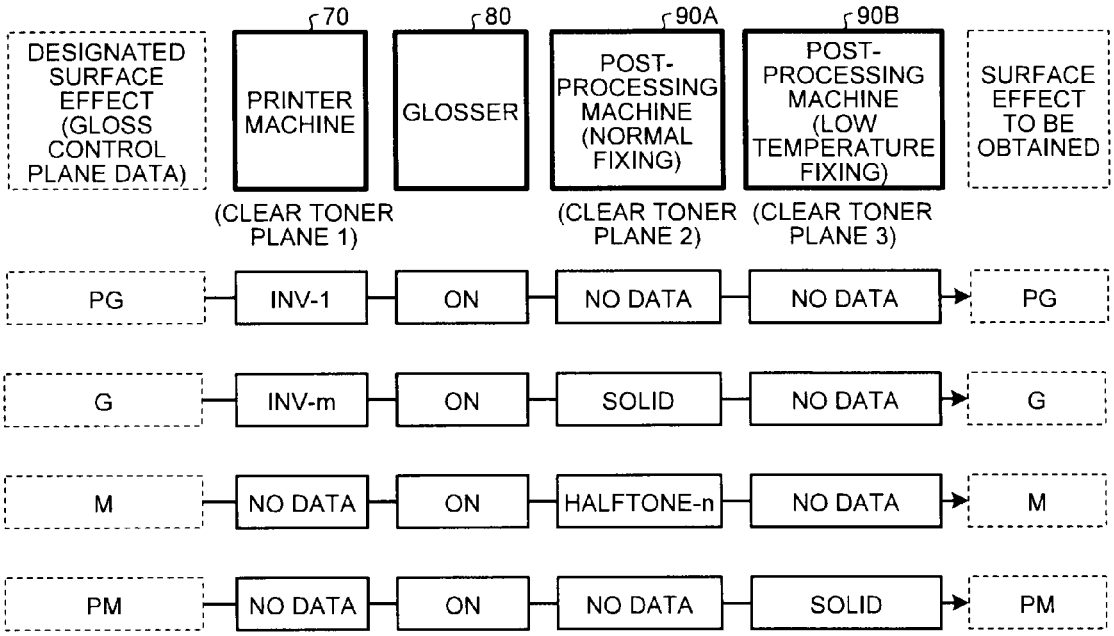

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90A
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE (NORMAL FIXING)
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE (LOW TEMPERATURE FIXING)
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
(CLEAR TONER PLANE 1)
(CLEAR TONER PLANE 2)
(CLEAR TONER PLANE 3)
PG
INV-1
ON
NO DATA
NO DATA
PG
G
INV-m
ON
SOLID
NO DATA
G
M
NO DATA
ON
HALFTONE-n
NO DATA
M
PM
NO DATA
ON
NO DATA
SOLID
PM

FIG.13

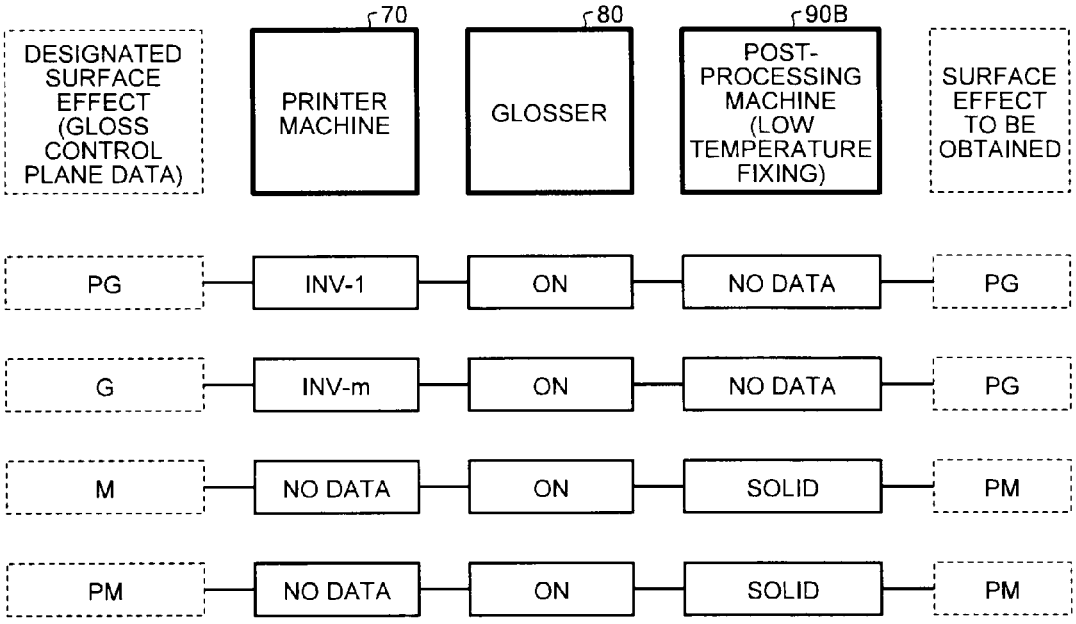

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE (LOW TEMPERATURE FIXING)
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
ON
NO DATA
PG
G
INV-m
ON
NO DATA
PG
M
NO DATA
ON
SOLID
PM
PM
NO DATA
ON
SOLID
PM

FIG.14

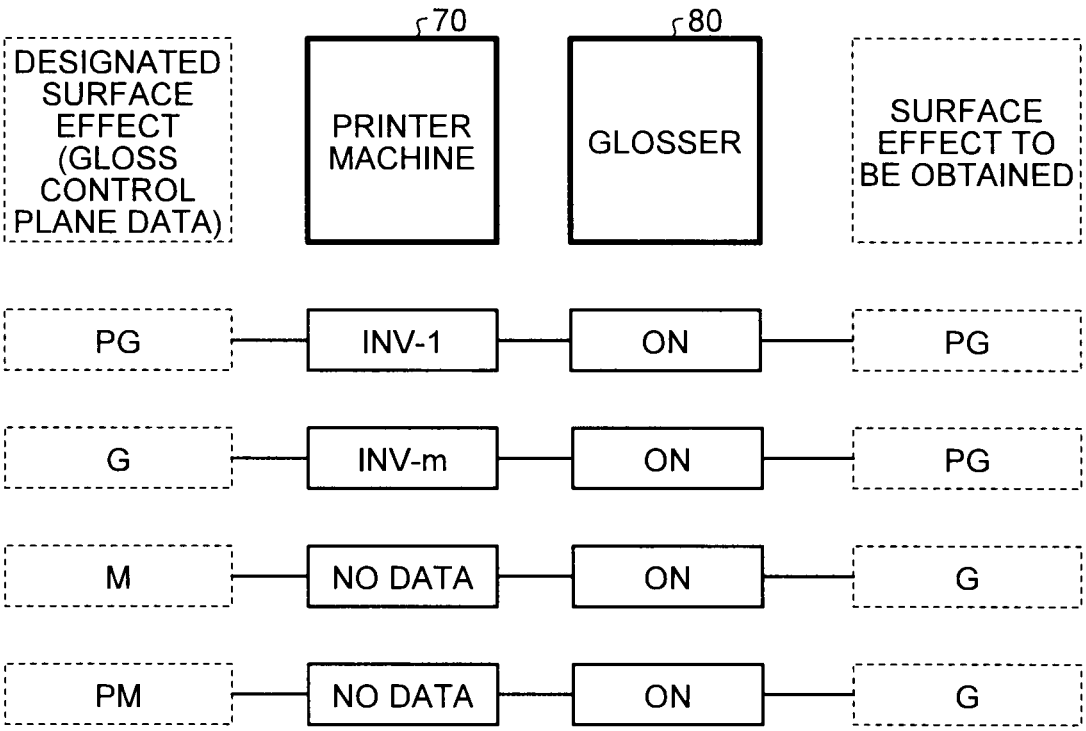

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
ON
PG
G
INV-m
ON
PG
M
NO DATA
ON
G
PM
NO DATA
ON
G

FIG.15

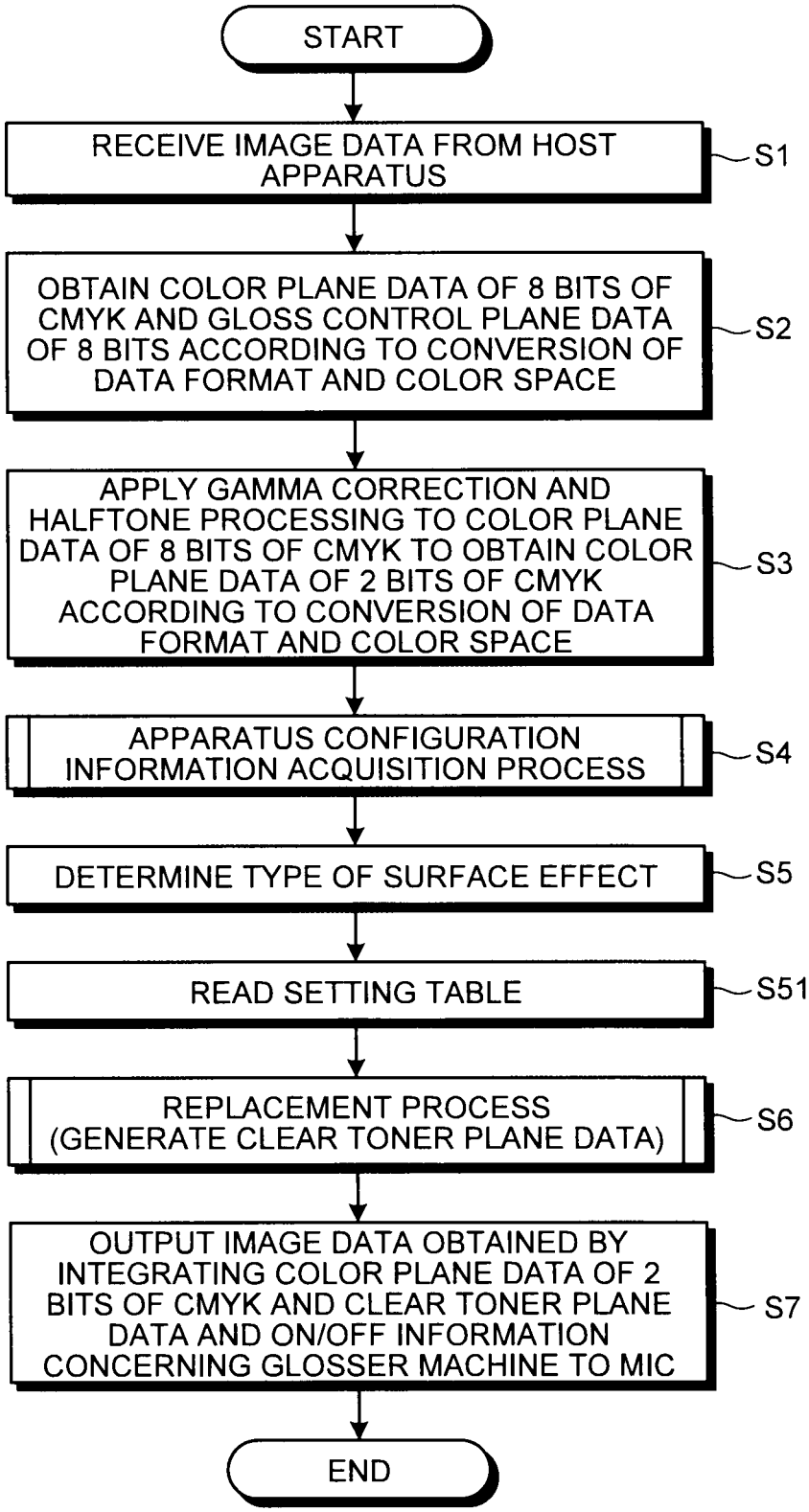

START
RECEIVE IMAGE DATA FROM HOST APPARATUS
S1
OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK AND GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S2
APPLY GAMMA CORRECTION AND HALFTONE PROCESSING TO COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK TO OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S3
APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS
S4
DETERMINE TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT
S5
READ SETTING TABLE
S51
REPLACEMENT PROCESS (GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA)
S6
OUTPUT IMAGE DATA OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK AND CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA AND ON/OFF INFORMATION CONCERNING GLOSSER MACHINE TO MIC
S7
END

FIG.16

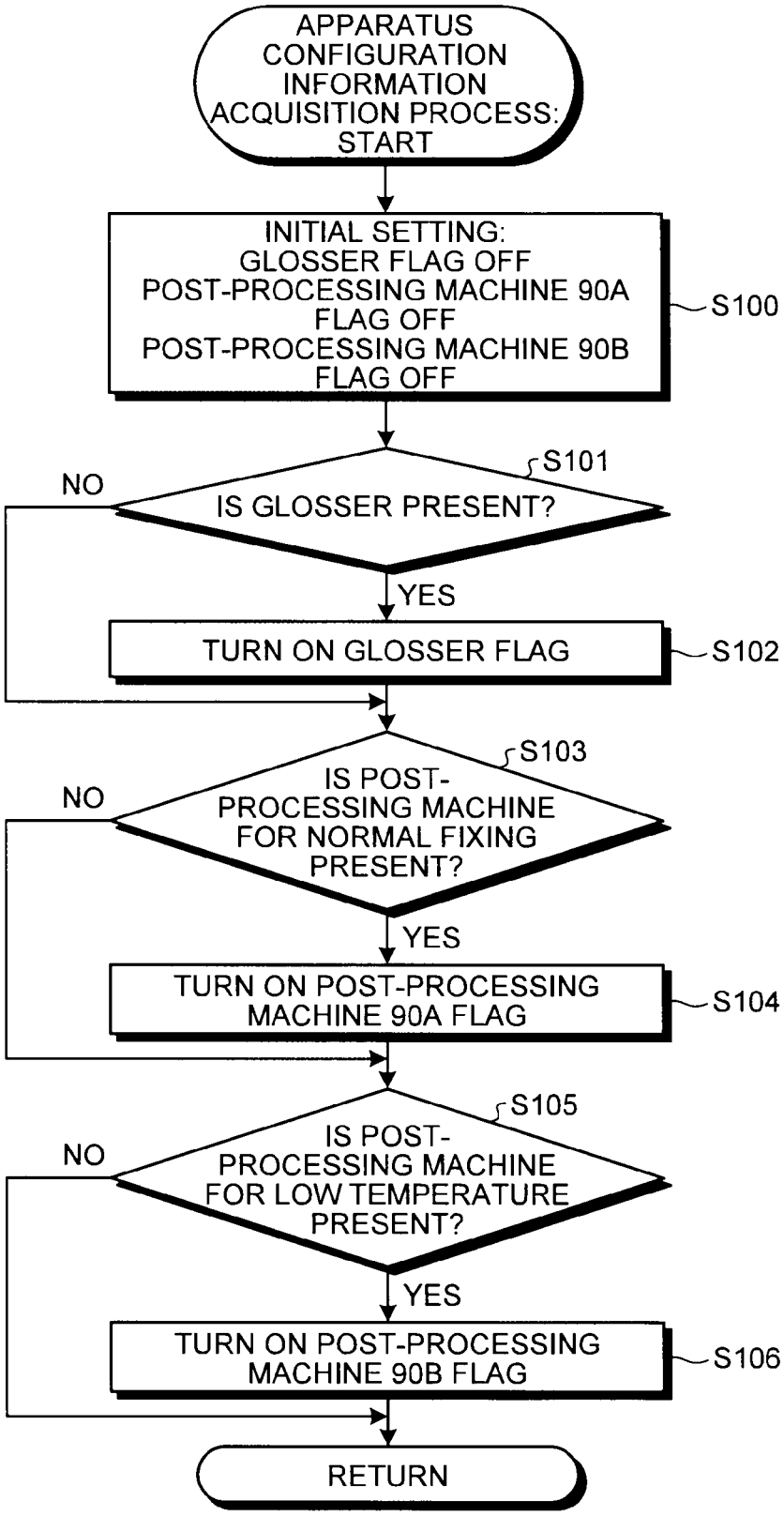

APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS: START
INITIAL SETTING: GLOSSER FLAG OFF POST-PROCESSING MACHINE 90A FLAG OFF POST-PROCESSING MACHINE 90B FLAG OFF
S100
S101
NO
IS GLOSSER PRESENT?
YES
TURN ON GLOSSER FLAG
S102
S103
NO
IS POST-PROCESSING MACHINE FOR NORMAL FIXING PRESENT?
YES
TURN ON POST-PROCESSING MACHINE 90A FLAG
S104
S105
NO
IS POST-PROCESSING MACHINE FOR LOW TEMPERATURE PRESENT?
YES
TURN ON POST-PROCESSING MACHINE 90B FLAG
S106
RETURN

FIG.17

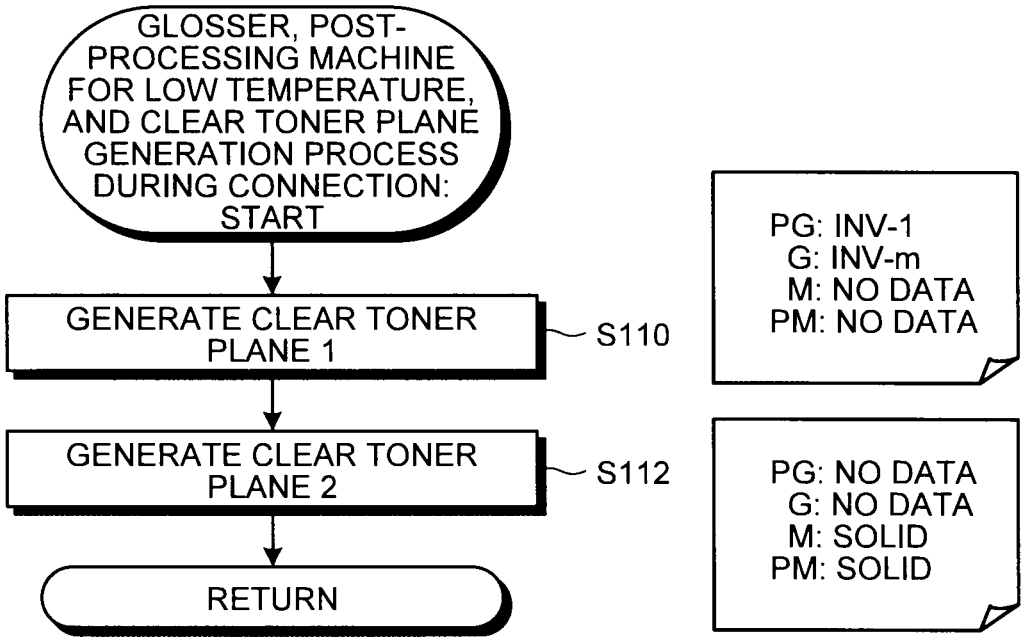

GLOSSER, POST-PROCESSING MACHINE FOR LOW TEMPERATURE, AND CLEAR TONER PLANE GENERATION PROCESS DURING CONNECTION: START
GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE 1
S110
PG: INV-1
G: INV-m
M: NO DATA
PM: NO DATA
GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE 2
S112
PG: NO DATA
G: NO DATA
M: SOLID
PM: SOLID
RETURN

FIG.18

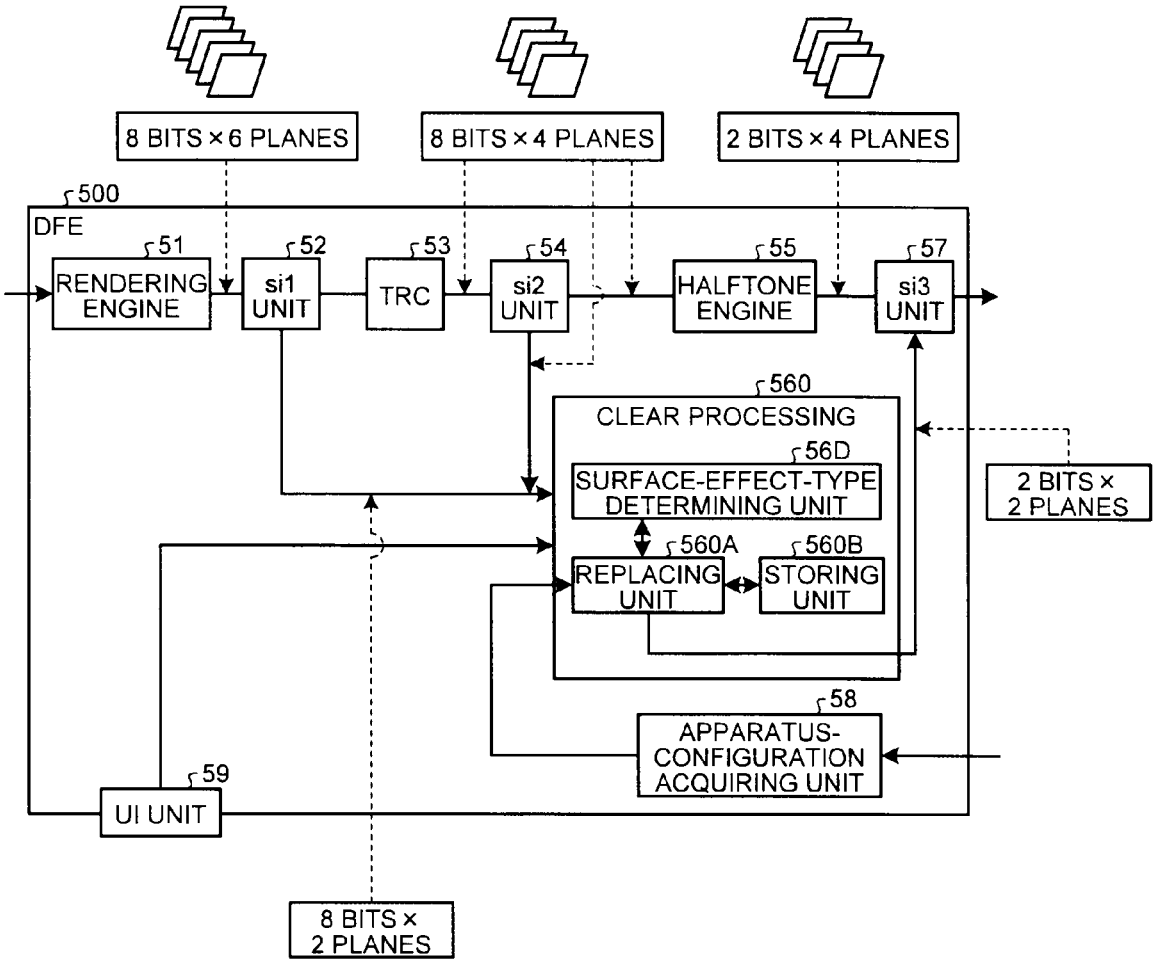

8 BITS × 6 PLANES
8 BITS × 4 PLANES
2 BITS × 4 PLANES
500
DFE
51
RENDERING ENGINE
52
si1 UNIT
53
TRC
54
si2 UNIT
55
HALFTONE ENGINE
57
si3 UNIT
560
CLEAR PROCESSING
56D
SURFACE-EFFECT-TYPE DETERMINING UNIT
560A
REPLACING UNIT
560B
STORING UNIT
2 BITS × 2 PLANES
58
APPARATUS-CONFIGURATION ACQUIRING UNIT
59
UI UNIT
8 BITS × 2 PLANES

FIG.19

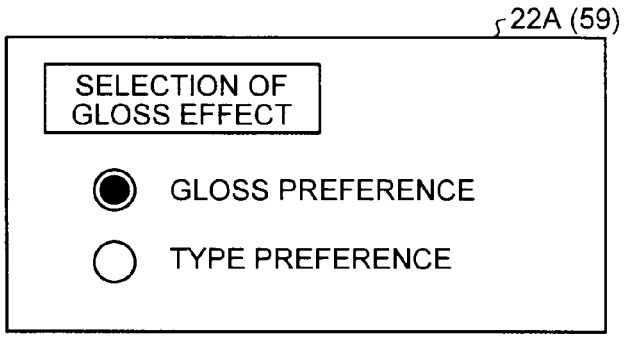

22A (59)
SELECTION OF GLOSS EFFECT
GLOSS PREFERENCE
TYPE PREFERENCE

FIG.20

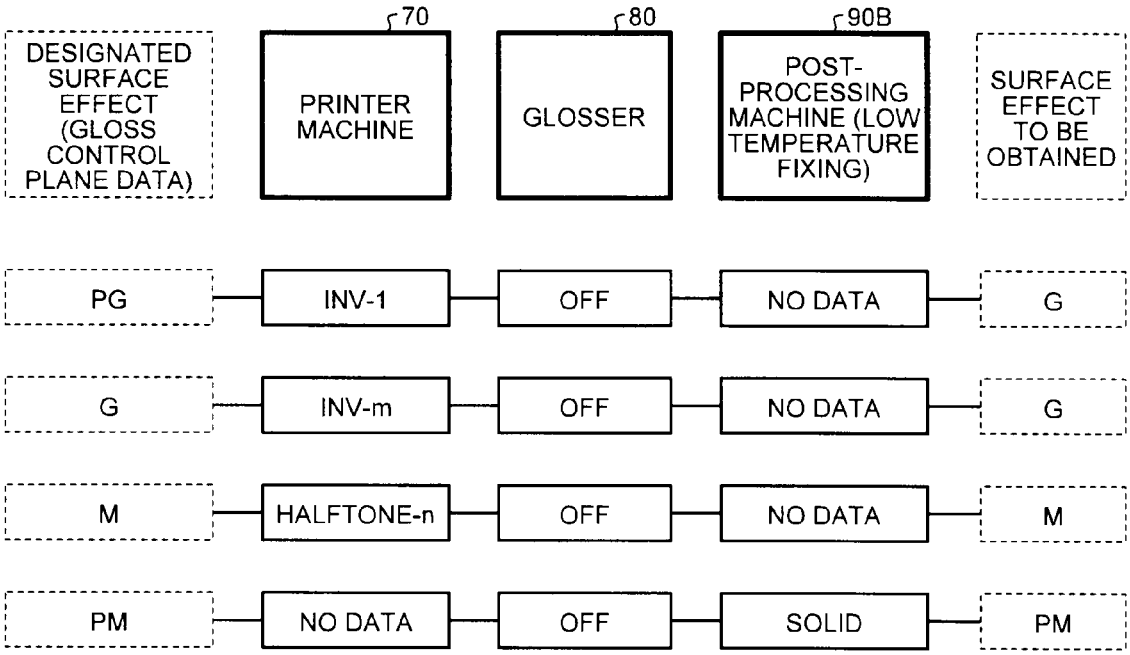

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE (LOW TEMPERATURE FIXING)
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
OFF
NO DATA
G
G
INV-m
OFF
NO DATA
G
M
HALFTONE-n
OFF
NO DATA
M
PM
NO DATA
OFF
SOLID
PM

FIG.21

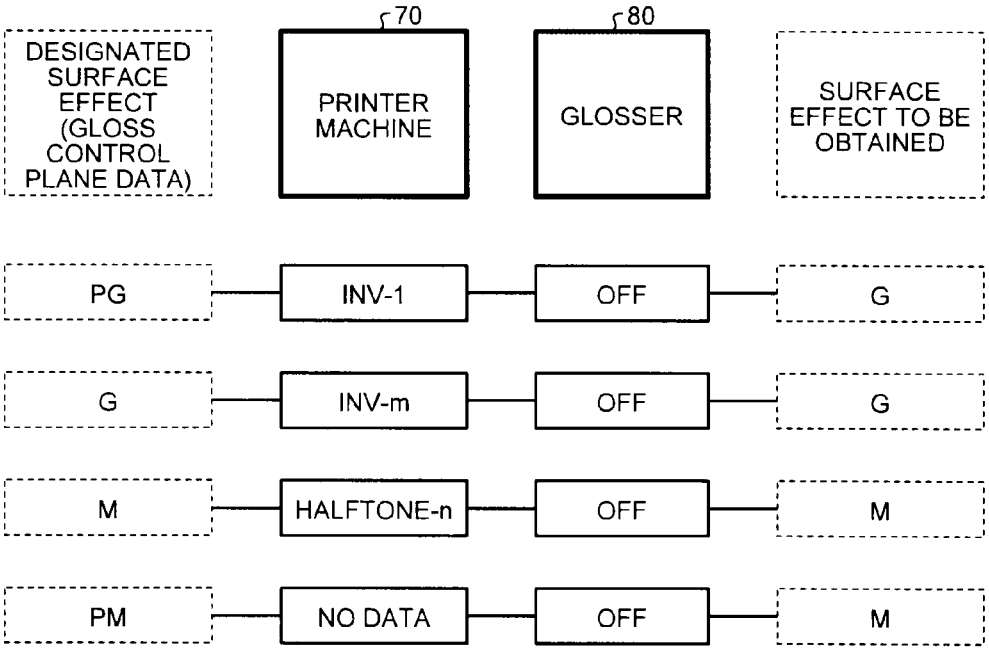

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
OFF
G
G
INV-m
OFF
G
M
HALFTONE-n
OFF
M
PM
NO DATA
OFF
M

FIG.22

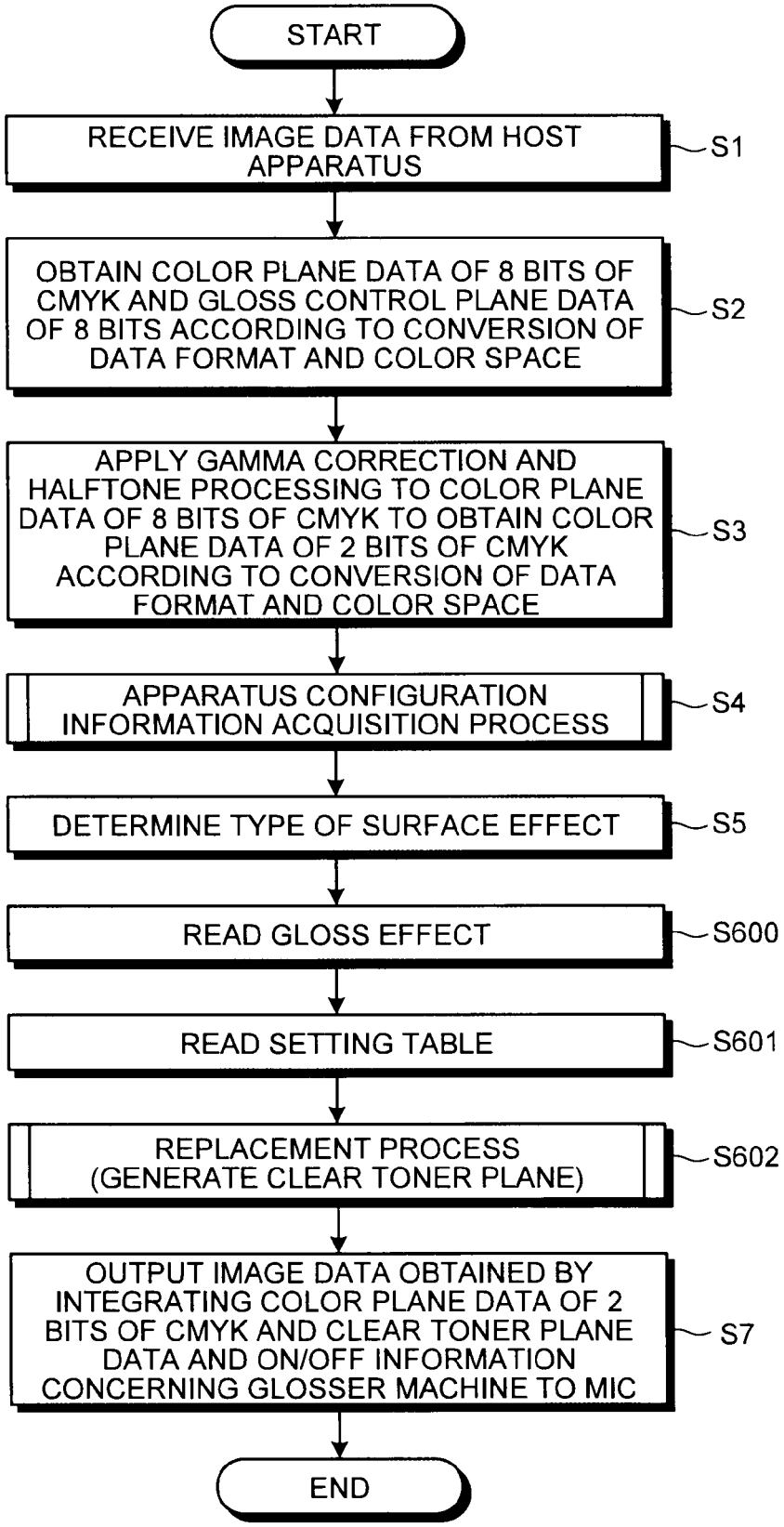

START
RECEIVE IMAGE DATA FROM HOST APPARATUS
S1
OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK AND GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S2
APPLY GAMMA CORRECTION AND HALFTONE PROCESSING TO COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK TO OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S3
APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS
S4
DETERMINE TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT
S5
READ GLOSS EFFECT
S600
READ SETTING TABLE
S601
REPLACEMENT PROCESS (GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE)
S602
OUTPUT IMAGE DATA OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK AND CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA AND ON/OFF INFORMATION CONCERNING GLOSSER MACHINE TO MIC
S7
END

FIG.23

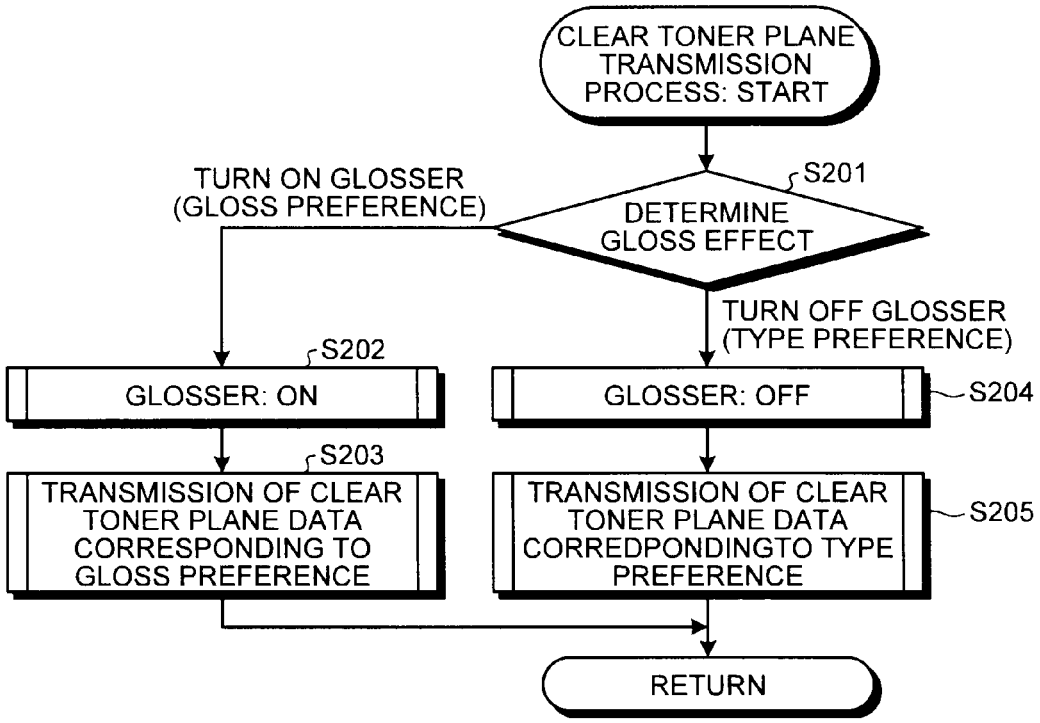

CLEAR TONER PLANE TRANSMISSION PROCESS: START
S201
DETERMINE GLOSS EFFECT
TURN ON GLOSSER (GLOSS PREFERENCE)
TURN OFF GLOSSER (TYPE PREFERENCE)
S202
GLOSSER: ON
GLOSSER: OFF
S204
S203
TRANSMISSION OF CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA CORRESPONDING TO GLOSS PREFERENCE
TRANSMISSION OF CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA CORREDPONDINGTO TYPE PREFERENCE
S205
RETURN

FIG.24

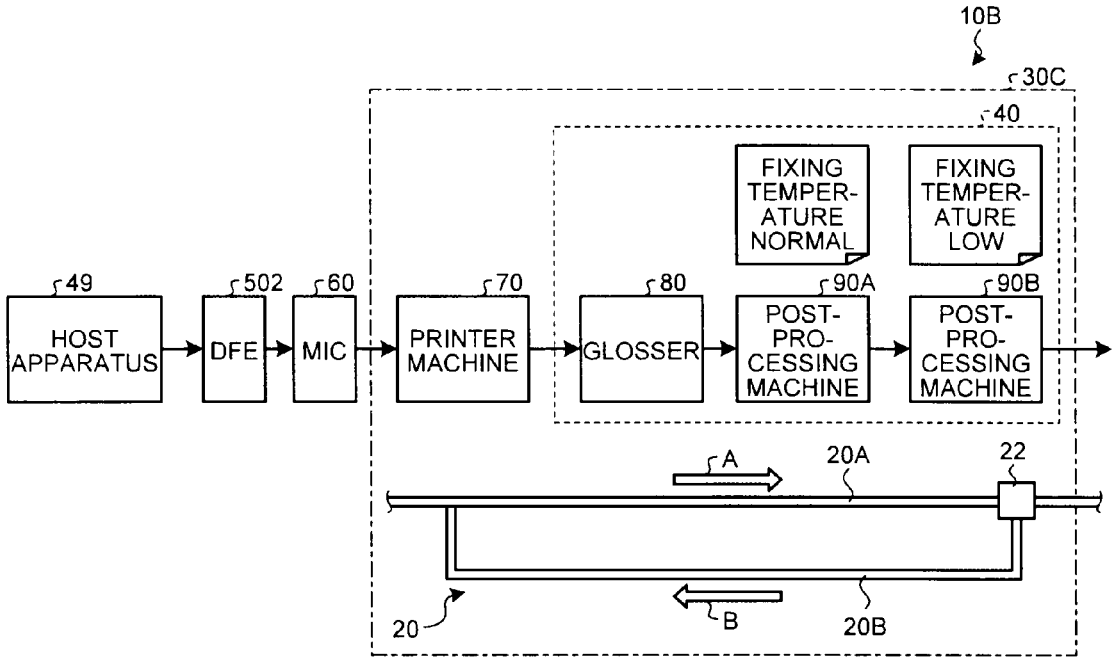

10B
30C
40
FIXING TEMPER-ATURE NORMAL
FIXING TEMPER-ATURE LOW
49
502
60
70
80
90A
90B
HOST APPARATUS
DFE
MIC
PRINTER MACHINE
GLOSSER
POST-PRO-CESSING MACHINE
POST-PRO-CESSING MACHINE
A
20A
22
20
B
20B

FIG.25

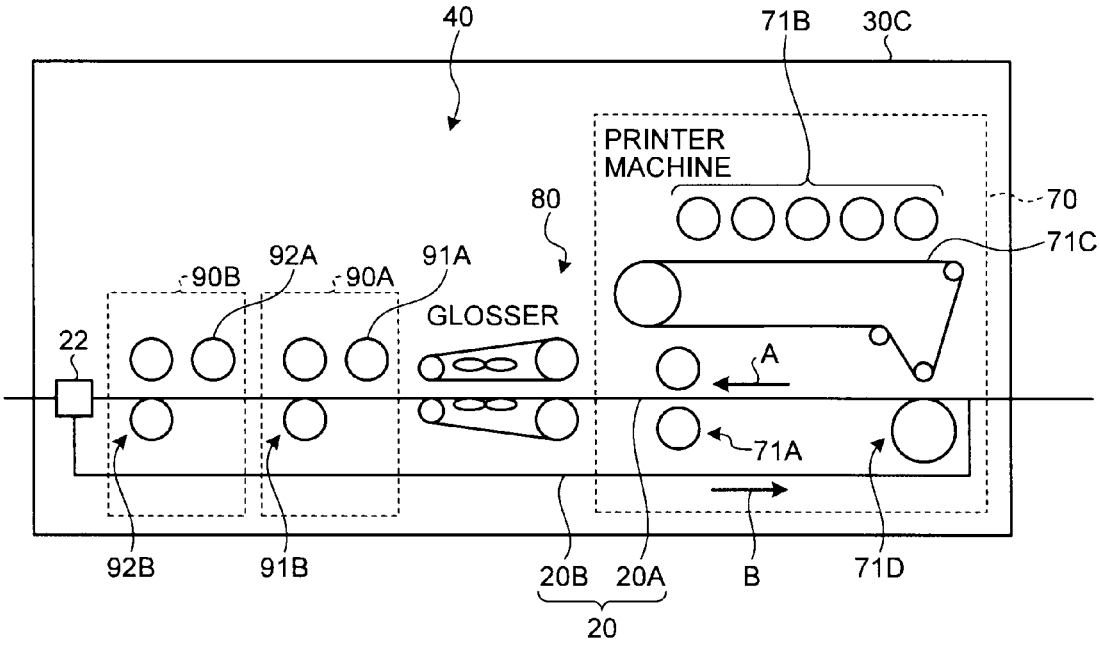

40
71B
30C
PRINTER MACHINE
70
80
71C
90B
92A
90A
91A
GLOSSER
22
A
71A
92B
91B
20B
20A
B
71D
20

FIG.26

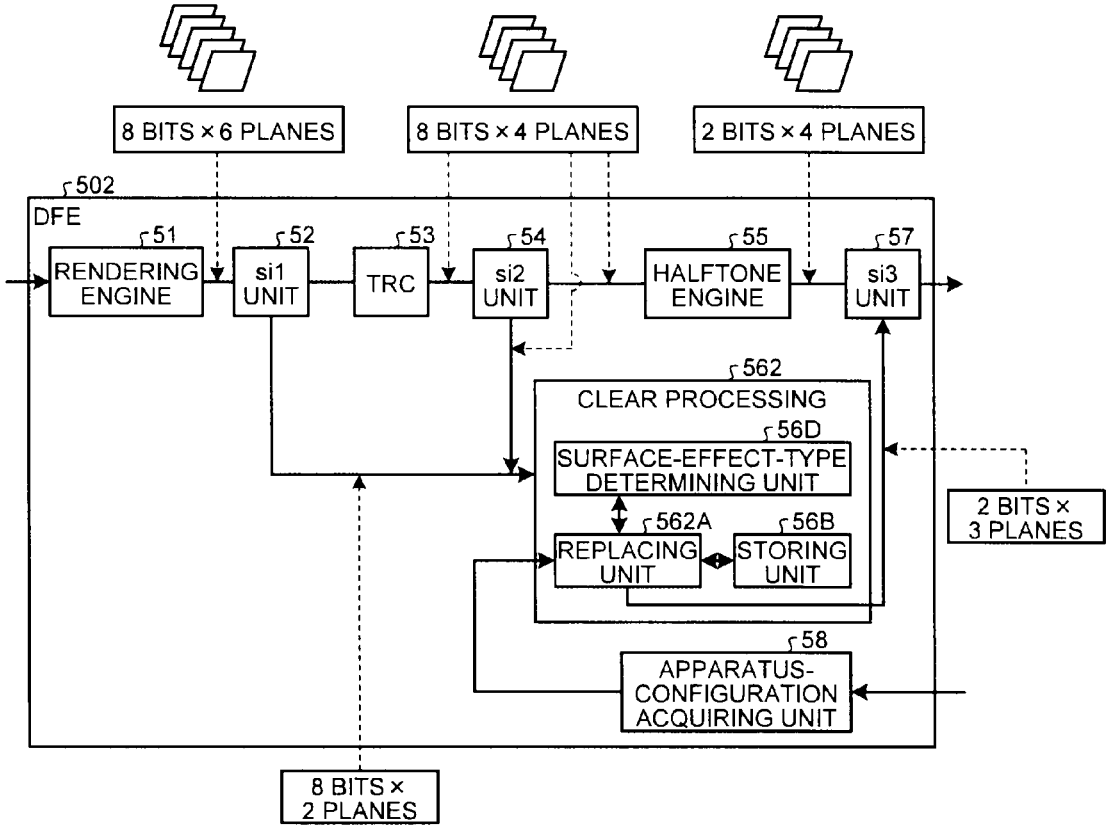

8 BITS × 6 PLANES
8 BITS × 4 PLANES
2 BITS × 4 PLANES
502
DFE
51
RENDERING ENGINE
52
si1 UNIT
53
TRC
54
si2 UNIT
55
HALFTONE ENGINE
57
si3 UNIT
562
CLEAR PROCESSING
56D
SURFACE-EFFECT-TYPE DETERMINING UNIT
562A
REPLACING UNIT
56B
STORING UNIT
2 BITS × 3 PLANES
58
APPARATUS-CONFIGURATION ACQUIRING UNIT
8 BITS × 2 PLANES

FIG.27

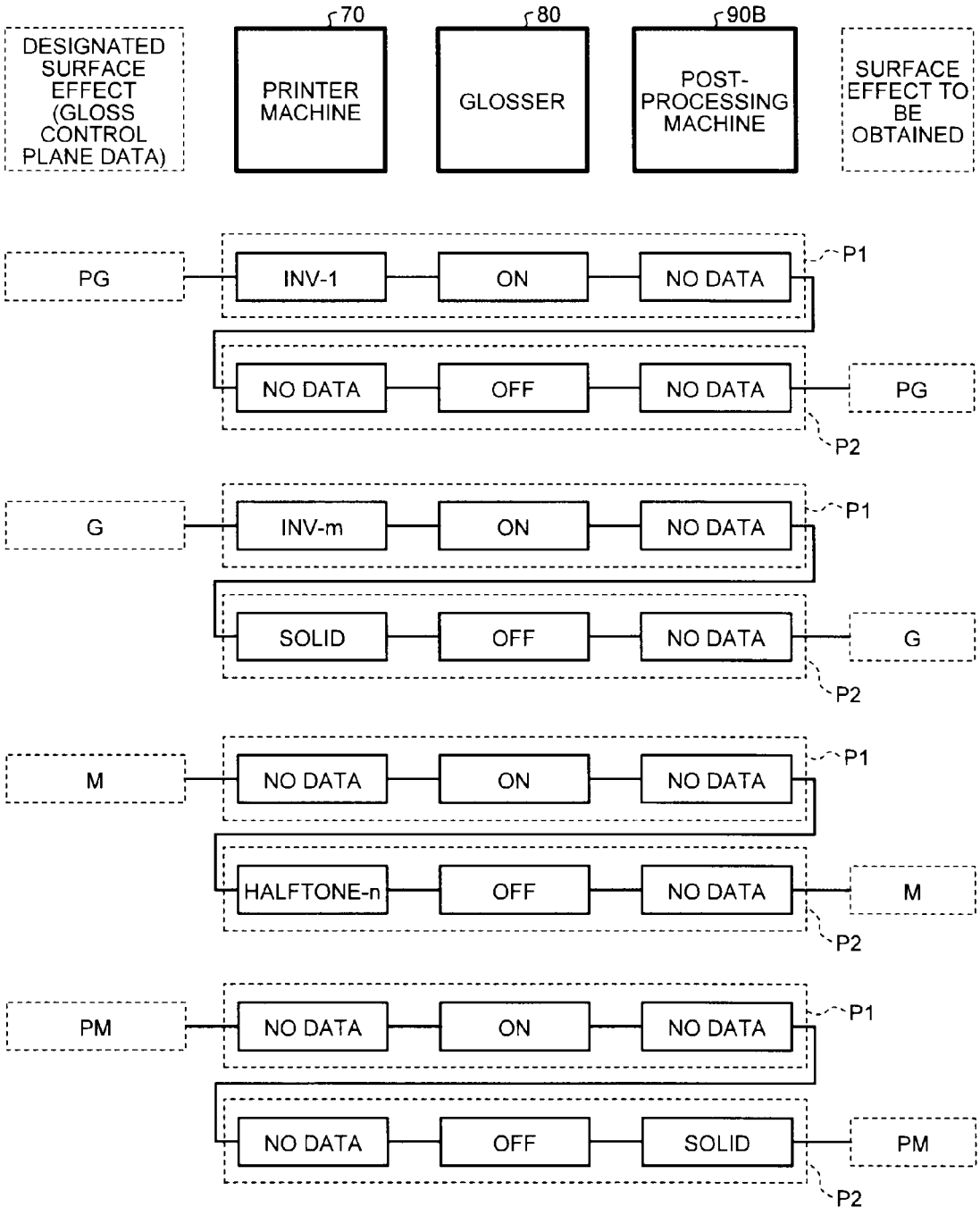

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
ON
NO DATA
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
PG
P2
G
INV-m
ON
NO DATA
P1
SOLID
OFF
NO DATA
G
P2
M
NO DATA
ON
NO DATA
P1
HALFTONE-n
OFF
NO DATA
M
P2
PM
NO DATA
ON
NO DATA
P1
NO DATA
OFF
SOLID
PM
P2

FIG.28

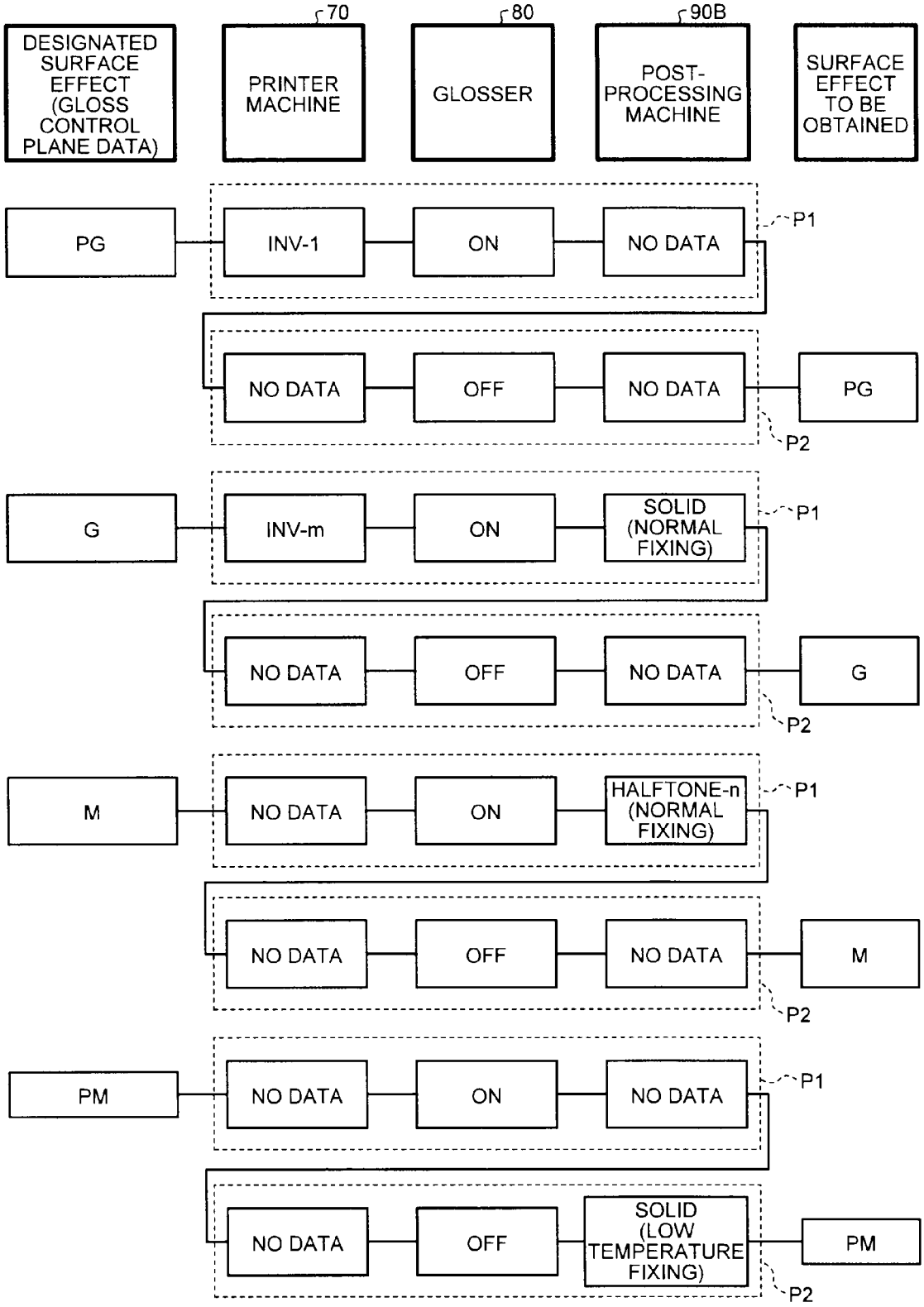

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
ON
NO DATA
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
PG
P2
G
INV-m
ON
SOLID (NORMAL FIXING)
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
G
P2
M
NO DATA
ON
HALFTONE-n (NORMAL FIXING)
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
M
P2
PM
NO DATA
ON
NO DATA
P1
NO DATA
OFF
SOLID (LOW TEMPERATURE FIXING)
PM
P2

FIG.29

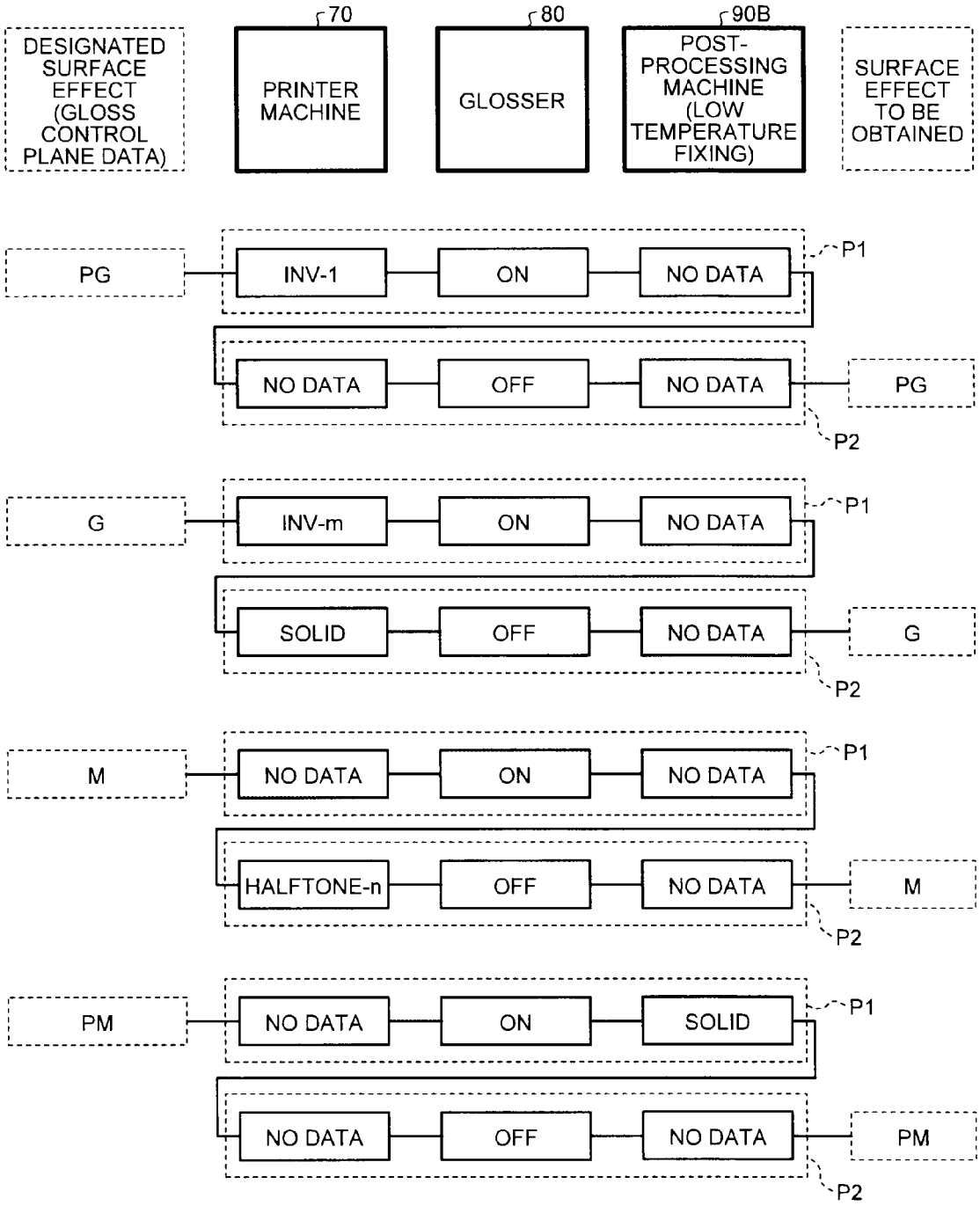

DESIGNATED SURFACE EFFECT (GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA)
70
PRINTER MACHINE
80
GLOSSER
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE (LOW TEMPERATURE FIXING)
SURFACE EFFECT TO BE OBTAINED
PG
INV-1
ON
NO DATA
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
PG
P2
G
INV-m
ON
NO DATA
P1
SOLID
OFF
NO DATA
G
P2
M
NO DATA
ON
NO DATA
P1
HALFTONE-n
OFF
NO DATA
M
P2
PM
NO DATA
ON
SOLID
P1
NO DATA
OFF
NO DATA
PM
P2

FIG.30

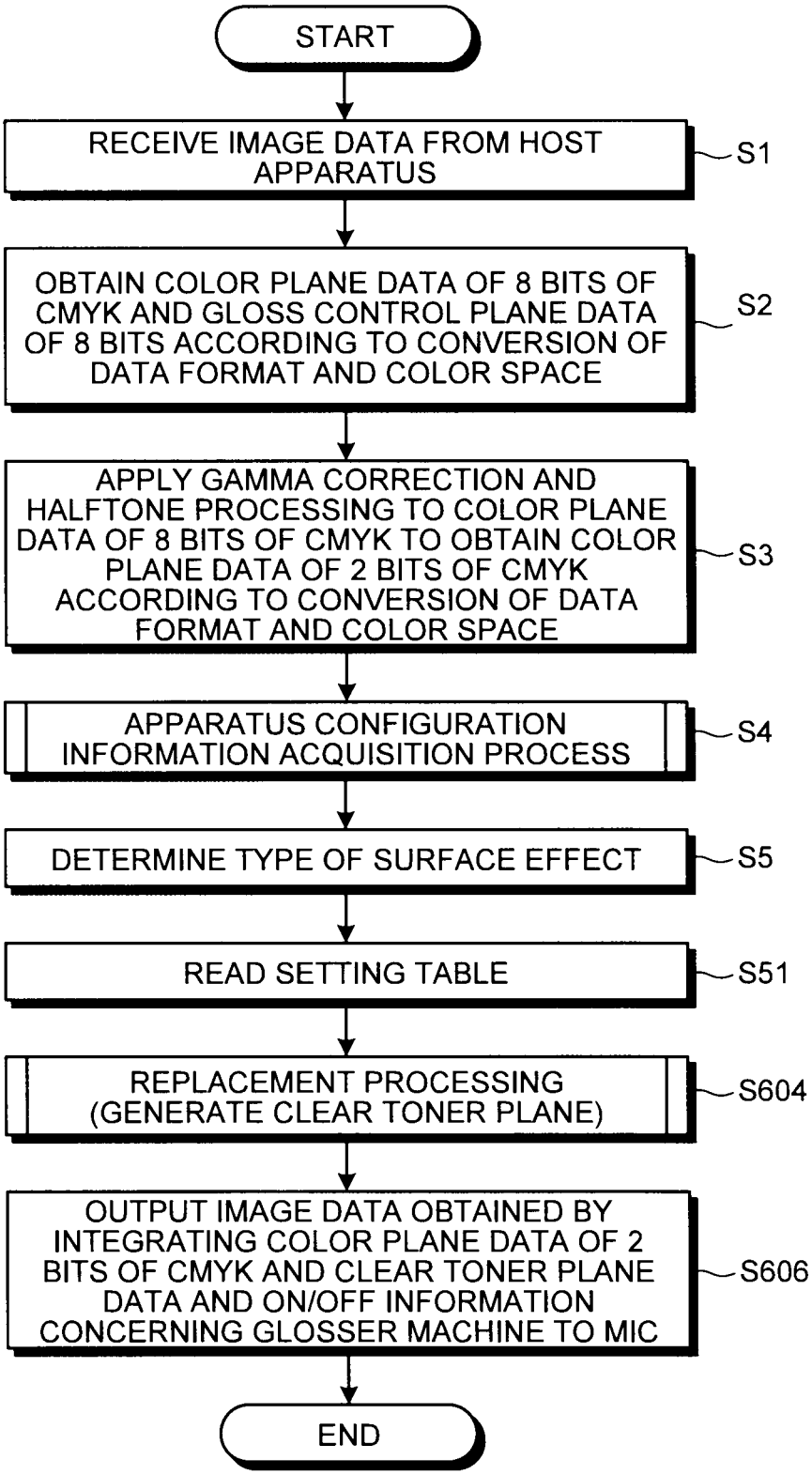

START
RECEIVE IMAGE DATA FROM HOST APPARATUS
S1
OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK AND GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S2
APPLY GAMMA CORRECTION AND HALFTONE PROCESSING TO COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK TO OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S3
APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS
S4
DETERMINE TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT
S5
READ SETTING TABLE
S51
REPLACEMENT PROCESSING (GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE)
S604
OUTPUT IMAGE DATA OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK AND CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA AND ON/OFF INFORMATION CONCERNING GLOSSER MACHINE TO MIC
S606
END

FIG.31

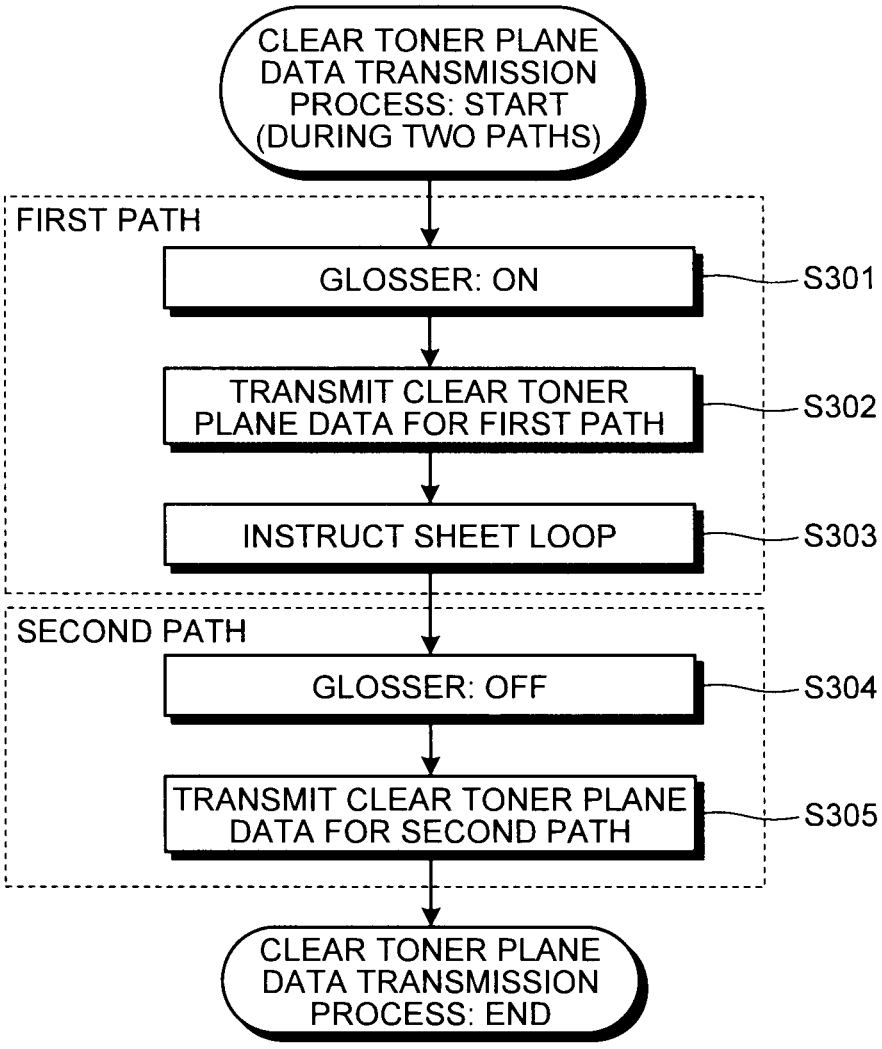

CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TRANSMISSION PROCESS: START (DURING TWO PATHS)
FIRST PATH
GLOSSER: ON
S301
TRANSMIT CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA FOR FIRST PATH
S302
INSTRUCT SHEET LOOP
S303
SECOND PATH
GLOSSER: OFF
S304
TRANSMIT CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA FOR SECOND PATH
S305
CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TRANSMISSION PROCESS: END

FIG.32

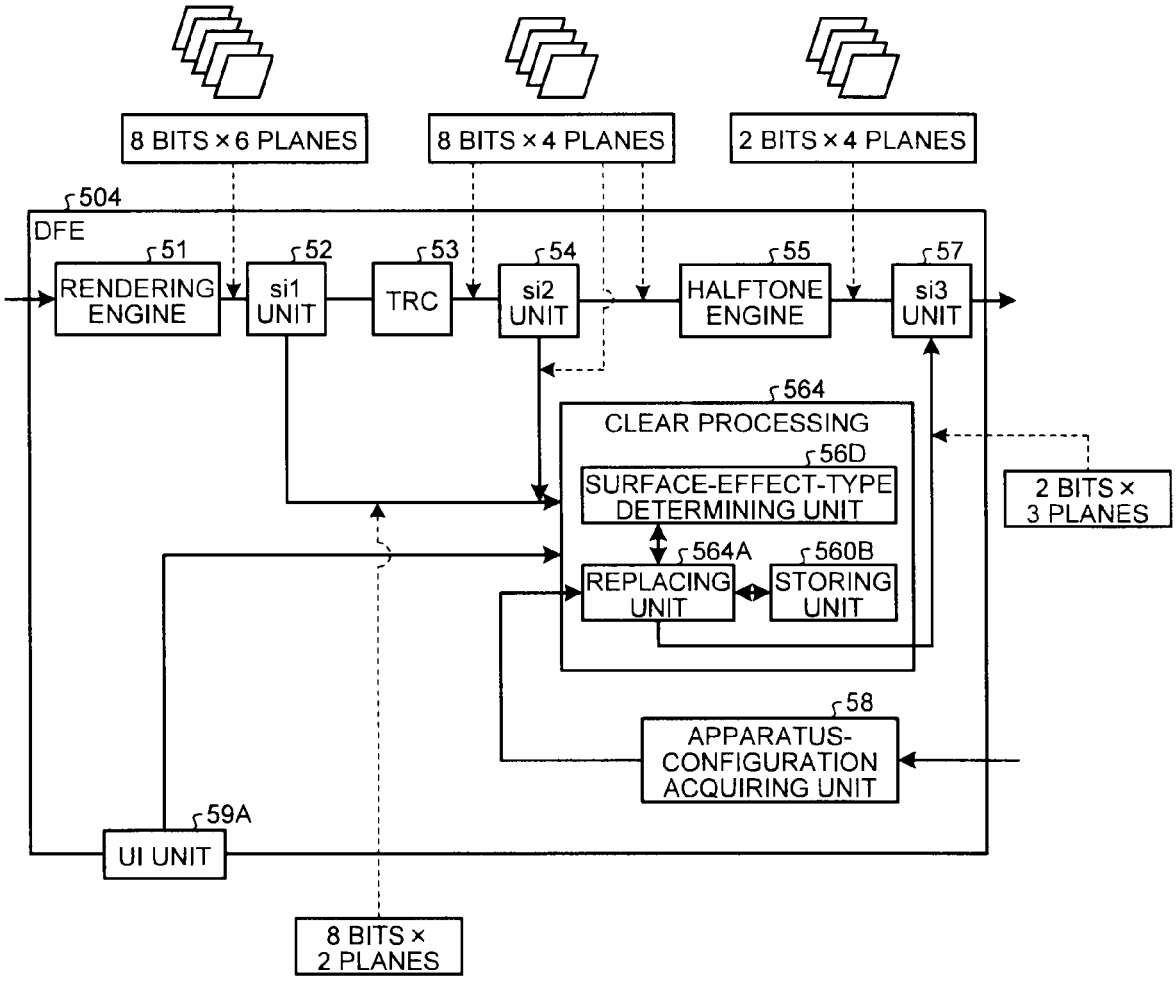

8 BITS × 6 PLANES
8 BITS × 4 PLANES
2 BITS × 4 PLANES
504
DFE
51
RENDERING ENGINE
52
si1 UNIT
53
TRC
54
si2 UNIT
55
HALFTONE ENGINE
57
si3 UNIT
564
CLEAR PROCESSING
56D
SURFACE-EFFECT-TYPE DETERMINING UNIT
564A
REPLACING UNIT
560B
STORING UNIT
2 BITS × 3 PLANES
58
APPARATUS-CONFIGURATION ACQUIRING UNIT
59A
UI UNIT
8 BITS × 2 PLANES

FIG.33

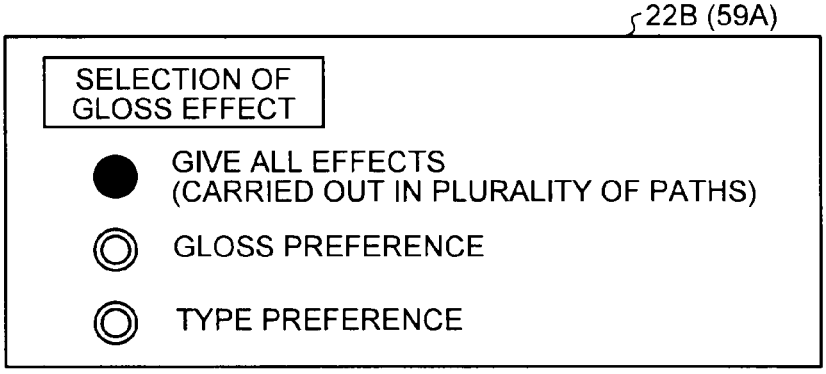

22B (59A)
SELECTION OF GLOSS EFFECT
GIVE ALL EFFECTS (CARRIED OUT IN PLURALITY OF PATHS)
GLOSS PREFERENCE
TYPE PREFERENCE

FIG.34

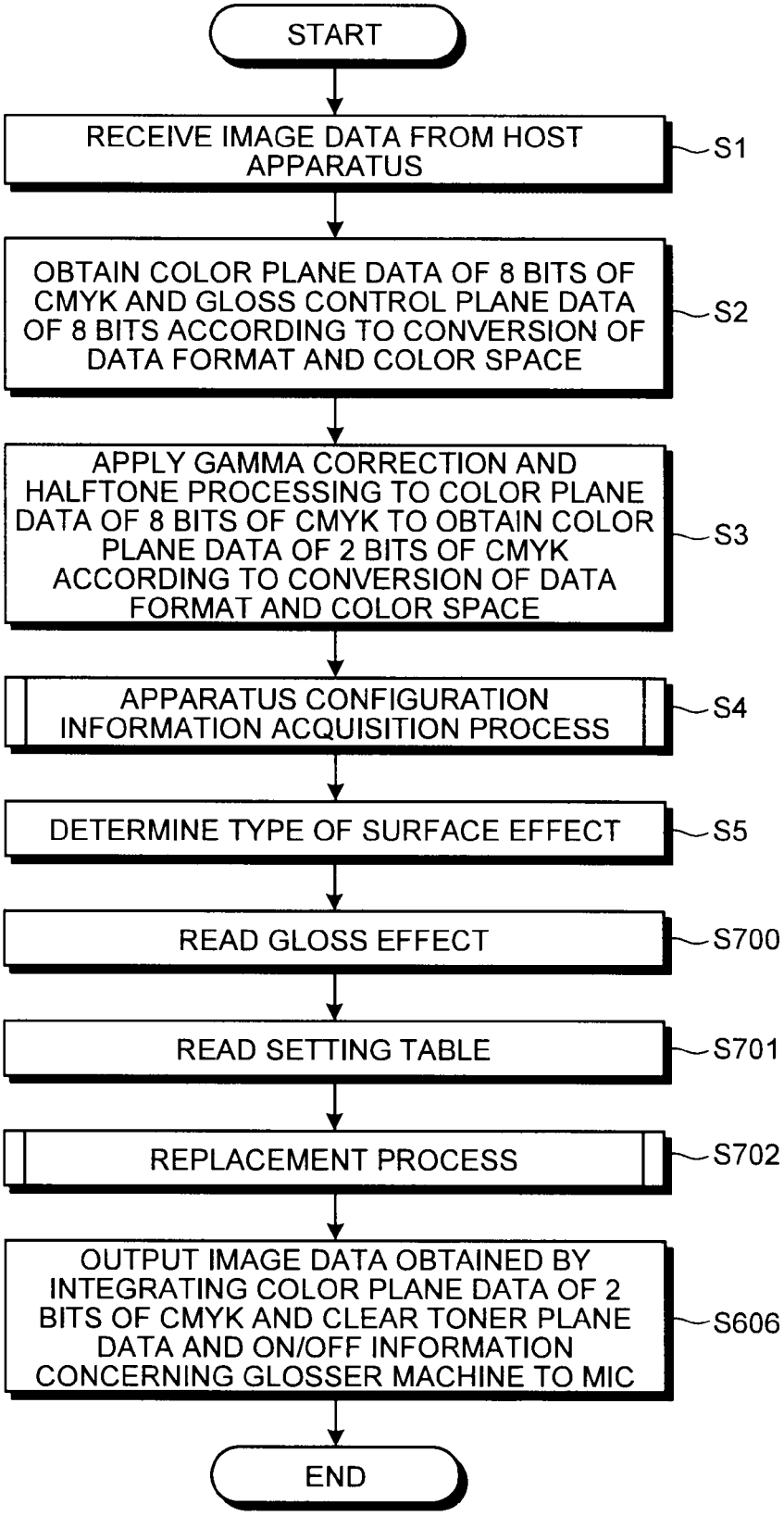

START
RECEIVE IMAGE DATA FROM HOST APPARATUS
S1
OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK AND GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S2
APPLY GAMMA CORRECTION AND HALFTONE PROCESSING TO COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK TO OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S3
APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS
S4
DETERMINE TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT
S5
READ GLOSS EFFECT
S700
READ SETTING TABLE
S701
REPLACEMENT PROCESS
S702
OUTPUT IMAGE DATA OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK AND CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA AND ON/OFF INFORMATION CONCERNING GLOSSER MACHINE TO MIC
S606
END

FIG.35

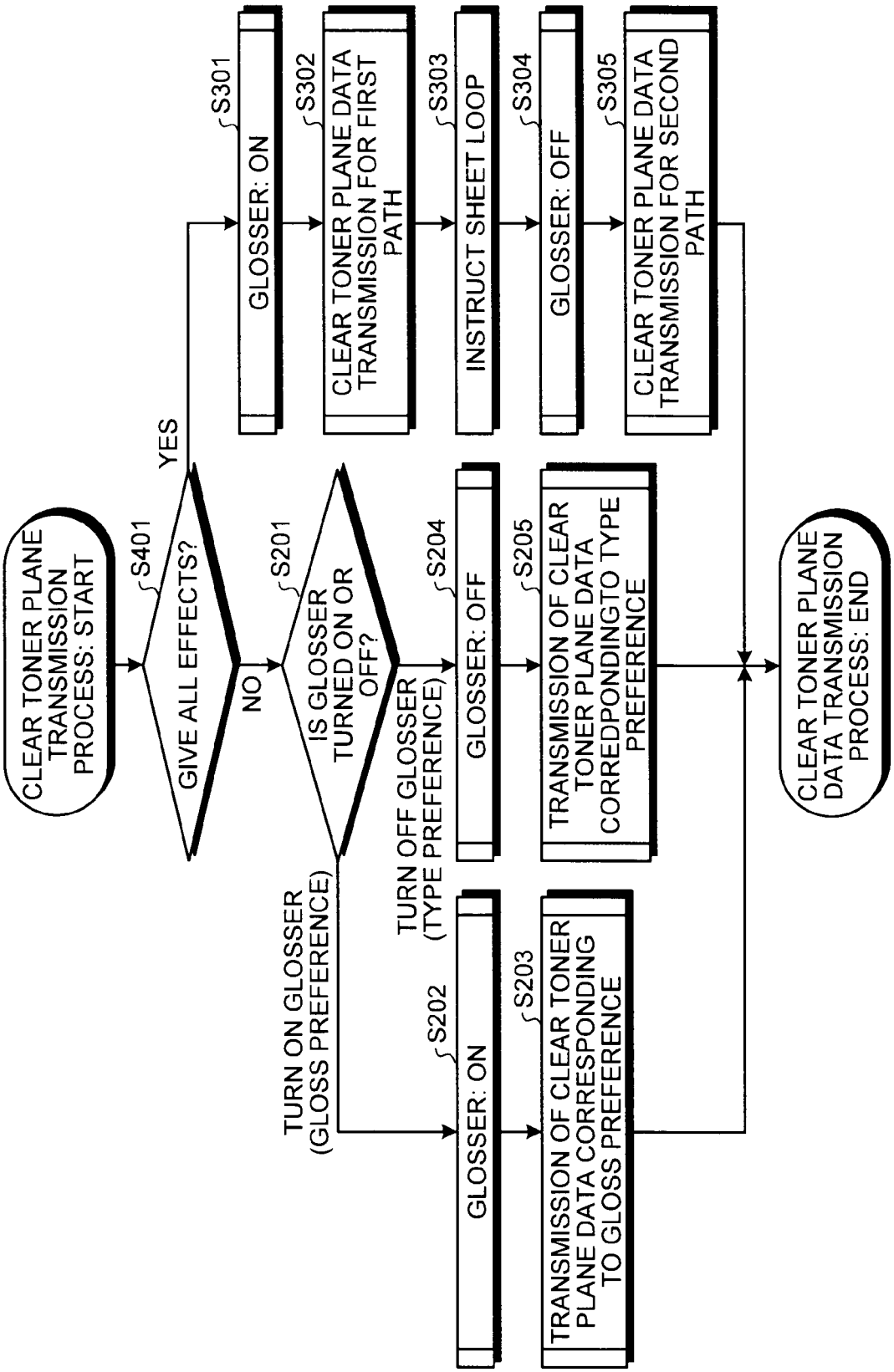

CLEAR TONER PLANE TRANSMISSION PROCESS: START
S401
GIVE ALL EFFECTS?
YES
S301
GLOSSER: ON
S302
CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TRANSMISSION FOR FIRST PATH
S303
INSTRUCT SHEET LOOP
S304
GLOSSER: OFF
S305
CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TRANSMISSION FOR SECOND PATH
NO
S201
IS GLOSSER TURNED ON OR OFF?
TURN ON GLOSSER (GLOSS PREFERENCE)
S202
GLOSSER: ON
S203
TRANSMISSION OF CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA CORRESPONDING TO GLOSS PREFERENCE
TURN OFF GLOSSER (TYPE PREFERENCE)
S204
GLOSSER: OFF
S205
TRANSMISSION OF CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA CORREDPONDINGTO TYPE PREFERENCE
CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TRANSMISSION PROCESS: END

FIG.36

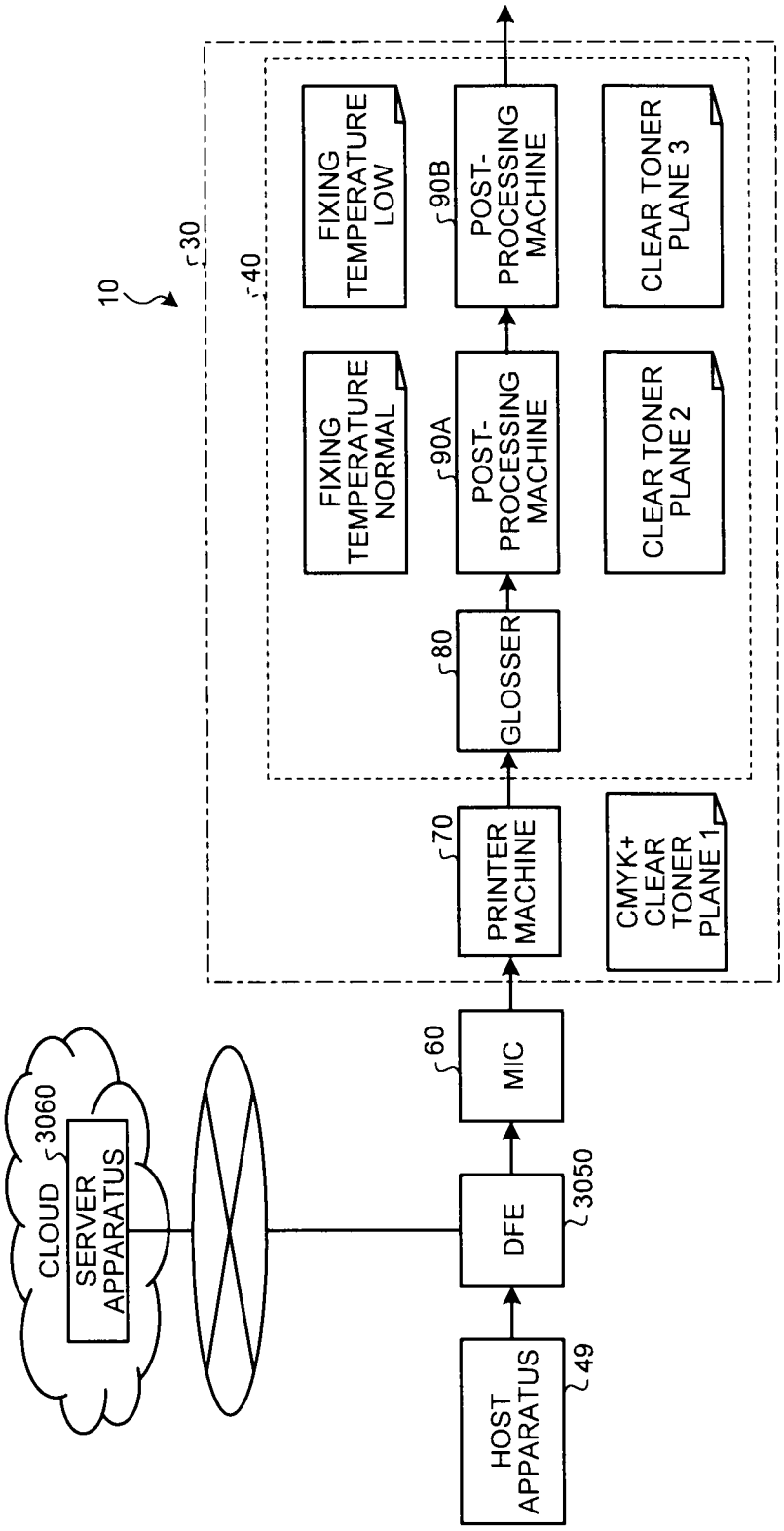

10
30
40
FIXING TEMPERATURE LOW
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
CLEAR TONER PLANE 3
FIXING TEMPERATURE NORMAL
90A
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
CLEAR TONER PLANE 2
80
GLOSSER
70
PRINTER MACHINE
CMYK+ CLEAR TONER PLANE 1
60
MIC
3050
DFE
49
HOST APPARATUS
CLOUD
3060
SERVER APPARATUS

FIG.37

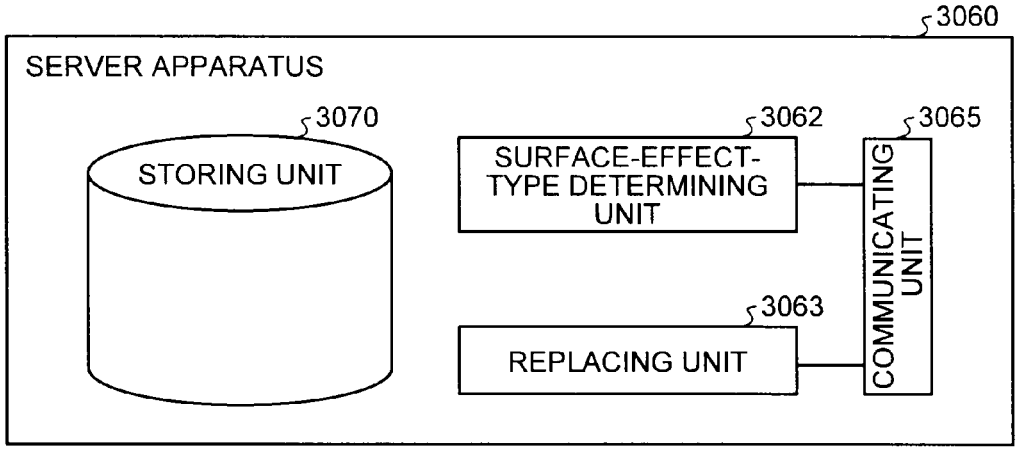

3060
SERVER APPARATUS
3070
STORING UNIT
3062
SURFACE-EFFECT-TYPE DETERMINING UNIT
3065
COMMUNICATING UNIT
3063
REPLACING UNIT

FIG.38

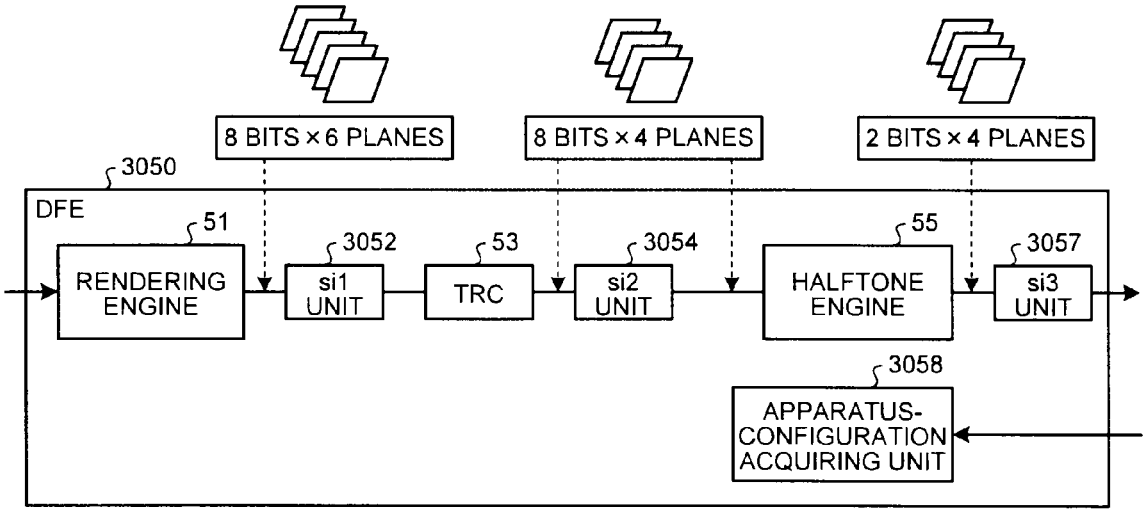

8 BITS × 6 PLANES
8 BITS × 4 PLANES
2 BITS × 4 PLANES
3050
DFE
51
RENDERING ENGINE
3052
si1 UNIT
53
TRC
3054
si2 UNIT
55
HALFTONE ENGINE
3057
si3 UNIT
3058
APPARATUS-CONFIGURATION ACQUIRING UNIT

FIG.39

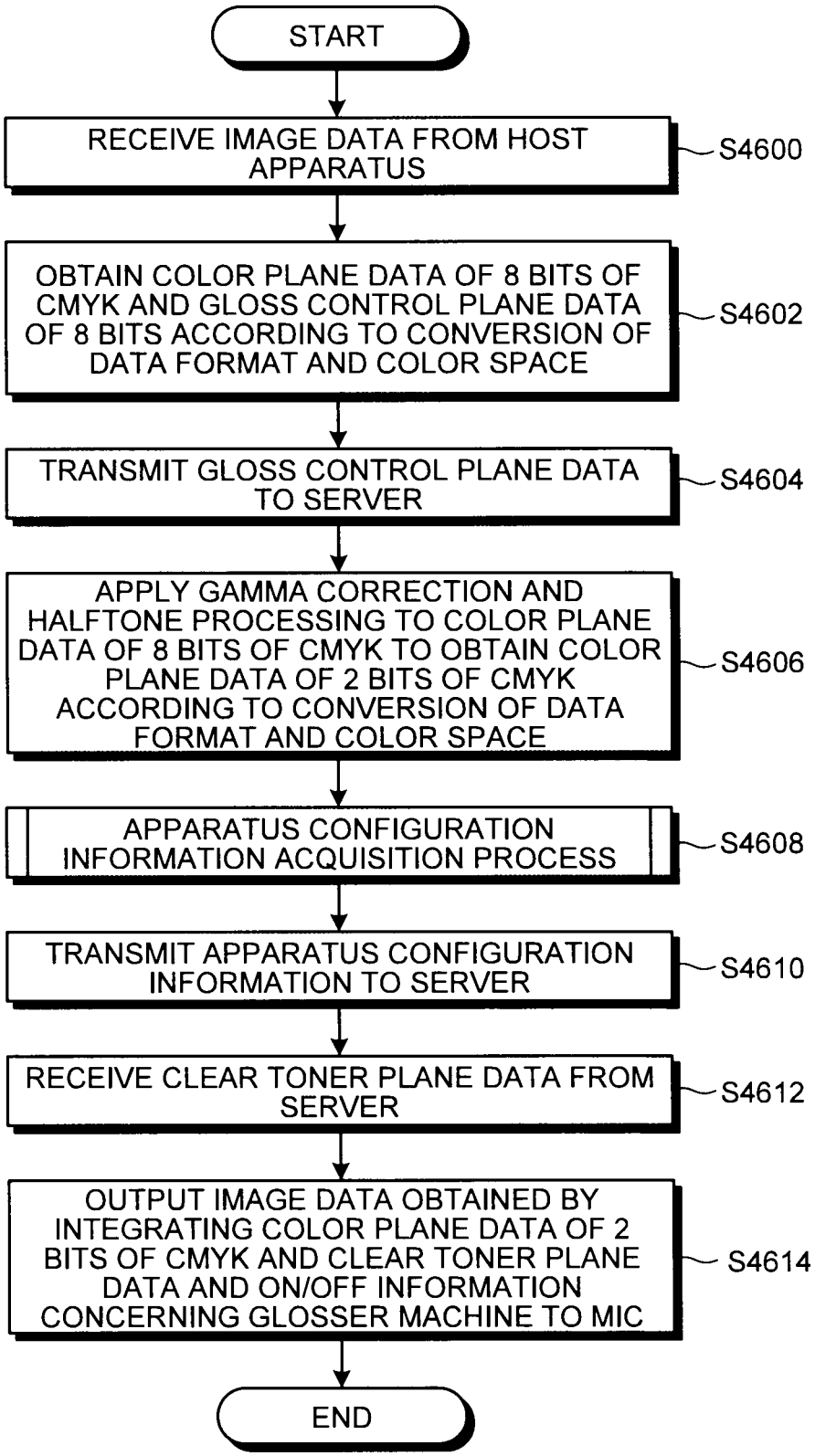

START
RECEIVE IMAGE DATA FROM HOST APPARATUS
S4600
OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK AND GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S4602
TRANSMIT GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA TO SERVER
S4604
APPLY GAMMA CORRECTION AND HALFTONE PROCESSING TO COLOR PLANE DATA OF 8 BITS OF CMYK TO OBTAIN COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK ACCORDING TO CONVERSION OF DATA FORMAT AND COLOR SPACE
S4606
APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION ACQUISITION PROCESS
S4608
TRANSMIT APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION TO SERVER
S4610
RECEIVE CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA FROM SERVER
S4612
OUTPUT IMAGE DATA OBTAINED BY INTEGRATING COLOR PLANE DATA OF 2 BITS OF CMYK AND CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA AND ON/OFF INFORMATION CONCERNING GLOSSER MACHINE TO MIC
S4614
END

FIG.40

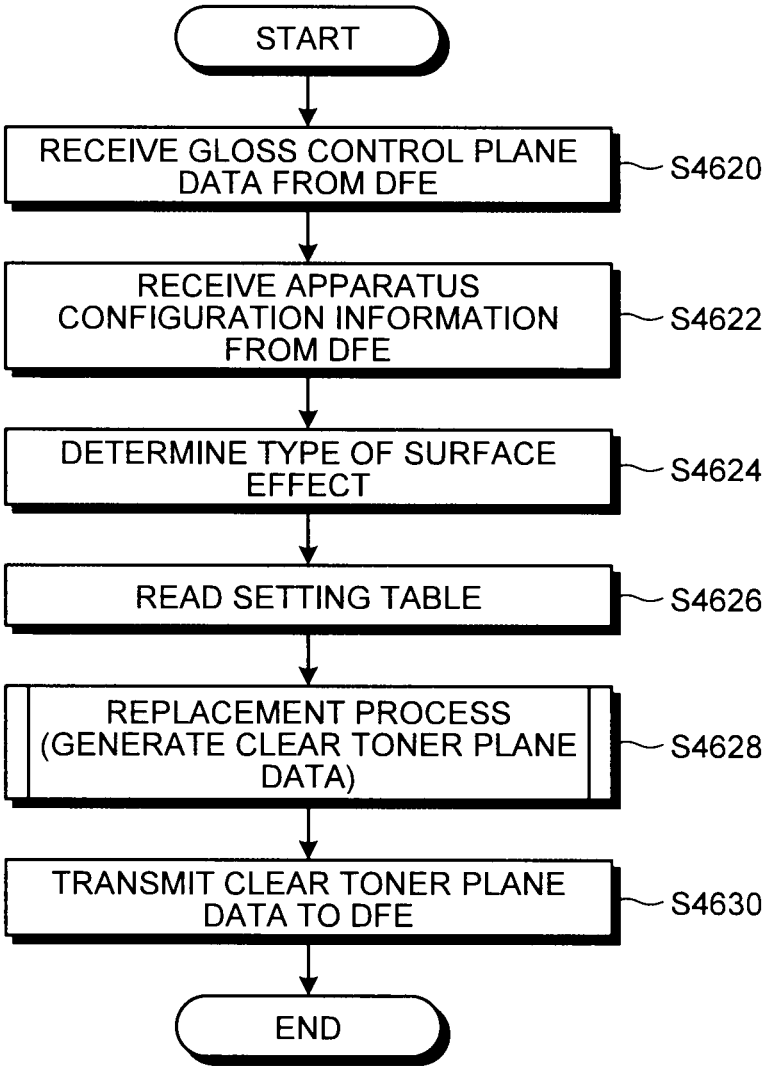

START
RECEIVE GLOSS CONTROL PLANE DATA FROM DFE
S4620
RECEIVE APPARATUS CONFIGURATION INFORMATION FROM DFE
S4622
DETERMINE TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT
S4624
READ SETTING TABLE
S4626
REPLACEMENT PROCESS (GENERATE CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA)
S4628
TRANSMIT CLEAR TONER PLANE DATA TO DFE
S4630
END

FIG.41

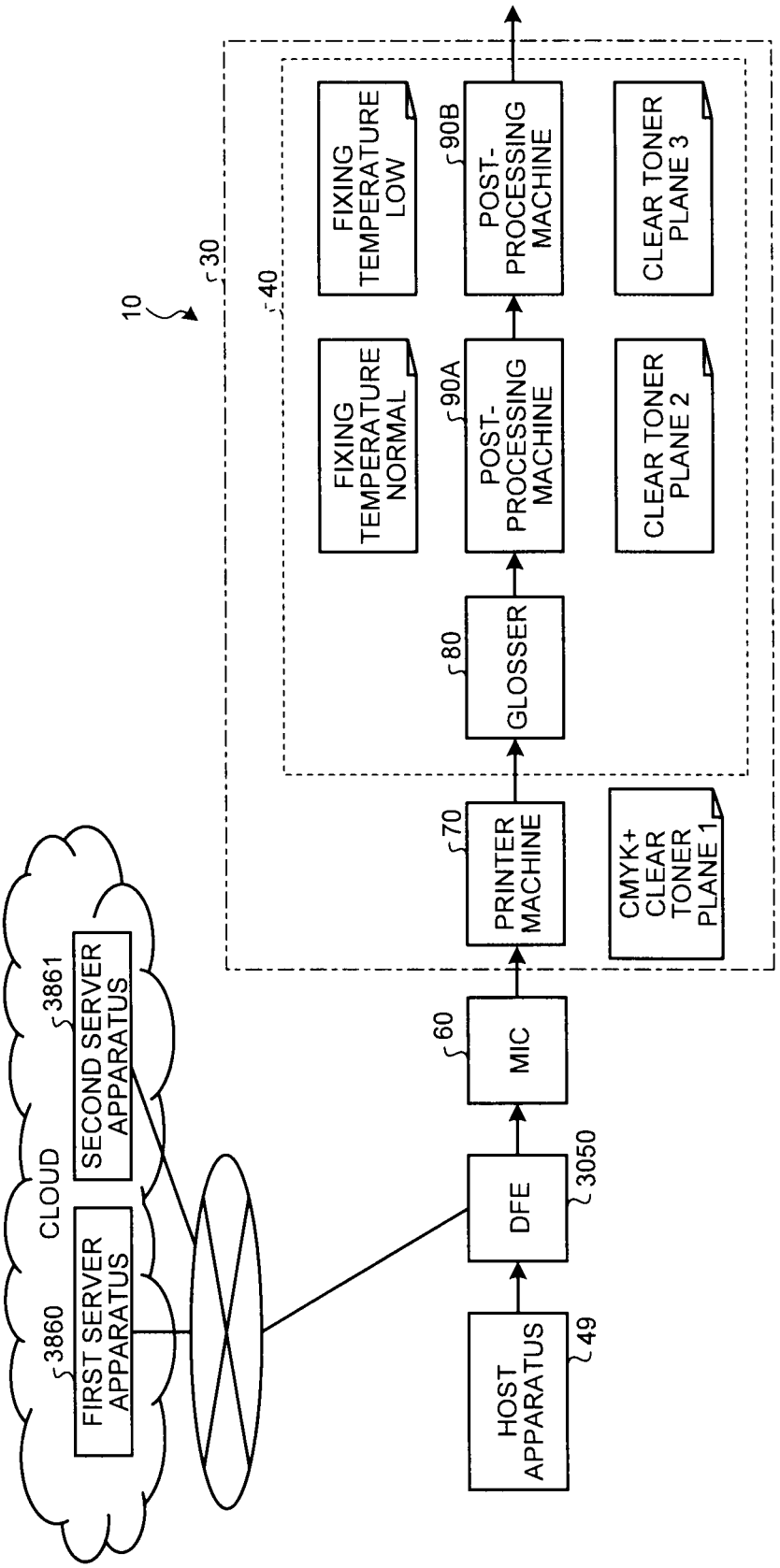
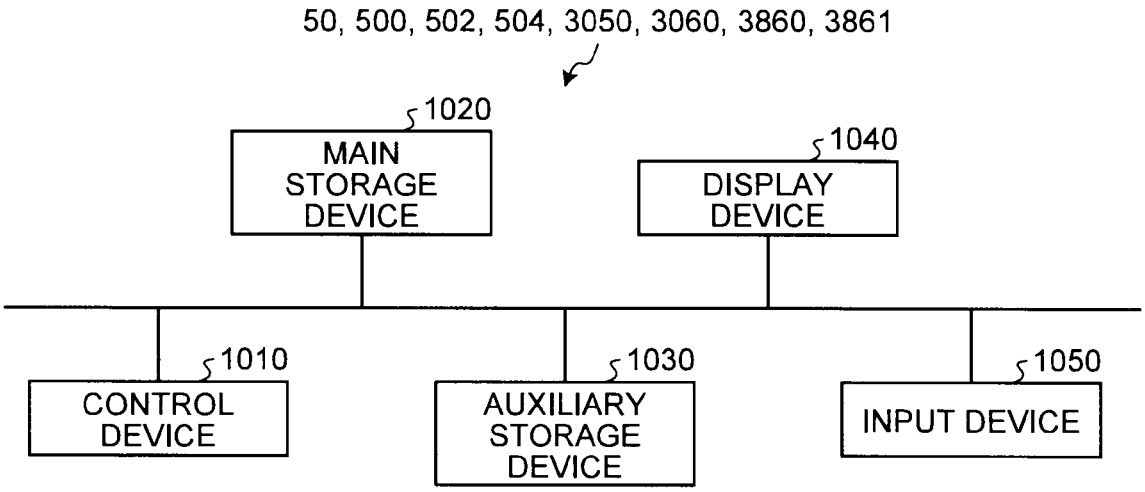

10
30
40
FIXING TEMPERATURE LOW
90B
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
CLEAR TONER PLANE 3
FIXING TEMPERATURE NORMAL
90A
POST-PROCESSING MACHINE
CLEAR TONER PLANE 2
80
GLOSSER
70
PRINTER MACHINE
CMYK+ CLEAR TONER PLANE 1
60
MIC
3050
DFE
49
HOST APPARATUS
CLOUD
3860
FIRST SERVER APPARATUS
3861
SECOND SERVER APPARATUS

FIG.42


50, 500, 502, 504, 3050, 3060, 3860, 3861
1020
MAIN STORAGE DEVICE
1040
DISPLAY DEVICE
1010
CONTROL DEVICE
1030
AUXILIARY STORAGE DEVICE
1050
INPUT DEVICE

PRINTING CONTROL APPARATUS, IMAGE FORMING SYSTEM, AND PRINTING CONTROL METHOD WHICH REPLACE A TYPE OF SURFACE EFFECT IMPARTED ON A RECORDING MEDIUM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to and incorporates by reference the entire contents of Japanese Patent Application No. 2011-061658 filed in Japan on Mar. 18, 2011 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-050943 filed in Japan on Mar. 7, 2012.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a printing control apparatus, an image forming system, and a printing control method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In the past, there is an image forming apparatus that stores a clear toner, which is a colorless toner not including a color material, other than toners of four colors CMYK. A toner image formed by such a clear toner is fixed on a recording medium on which an image is formed with the toners of CMYK. As a result, a visual effect and a tactual effect on the surface of the recording medium (referred to as surface effects) are realized. Surface effects to be realized are different depending on what type of toner image is formed with the clear toner and how the toner image is fixed. Some surface effect simply imparts a gloss and other surface effect suppresses a gloss. It is desired to impart a surface effect to only a part of the surface rather than to the entire surface. There is also a demand for a surface effect for forming a texture or a watermark with the clear toner. In some case, surface protection is demanded. There is also a surface effect that can be realized by performing post-processing with a dedicated post-processing machine such as a glosser or a low-temperature fixing machine besides fixing control. In recent years, for example, as disclosed in Japanese Patent No. 3473588, a method of depositing the clear toner only on a desired portion in a part of the surface to impart a gloss is developed.

As disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2007-034040, the gloss is affected by surface roughness of the image formed on the recording medium. In other words, the gloss is affected by unevenness of the surface of the recording medium caused by the toners of CMYK. Therefore, a degree of the gloss does not simply increase according to the density of the clear toner.

In order to impart a gloss, it is necessary to control the smoothness of the surface of an image. Therefore, it is necessary to create, according to density values of CMYK concerning pixels to which the clear toner is deposited, image data for forming a toner image by the clear toner.

From the viewpoint of imparting a larger number of types of surface effects, it is desirable that a printing apparatus is mounted with post-processing machines of types determined in advance. However, in some case, a plurality of types of post-processing machines necessary for realizing all the surface effects are not mounted because of various reasons. Therefore, when a part of the post-processing machines are not mounted, a user needs to perform selection or the like of surface effects of realizable types taking into account the configurations of the post-processing machines. However, it is difficult for the user to perform such setting.

Therefore, there is a need for a printing control apparatus, an image forming system, and a printing control method that can impart surface effects by a clear toner to a recording medium, on which an image is formed, without causing a user trouble even when a part of post-processing machines are not mounted.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an embodiment, there is provided a printing control apparatus that includes an acquiring unit, a storing unit, a replacing unit, and a generating unit. The acquiring unit is configured to acquire apparatus configuration information of a printing apparatus that forms an image based on image data. The storing unit is configured to store therein gloss control plane data in which a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium and a control value for specifying an area in the recording medium, to which the surface effect is imparted, are designated. The replacing unit is configured to replace, based on the apparatus configuration information, the type of the surface effect imparted to the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect. The generating unit is configured to generate the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing unit.

According to another embodiment, there is provided an image forming system that generates image data. The system includes a printing apparatus that includes a printer machine and a post-processing machine; and a printing control apparatus that generates image data and transmits the image data to the printing apparatus. The printing control apparatus includes an acquiring unit, a storing unit, a replacing unit, and a generating unit. The acquiring unit is configured to acquire apparatus configuration information of a printing apparatus that forms an image based on image data. The storing unit is configured to store therein gloss control plane data in which a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium and a control value for specifying an area in the recording medium, to which the surface effect is imparted, are designated. The replacing unit is configured to replace, based on the apparatus configuration information, the type of the surface effect imparted to the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect. The generating unit is configured to generate the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing unit.

According to still another embodiment, there is provided a printing control method performed by a printing control apparatus. The apparatus generates image data and includes a storing unit configured to store therein gloss control plane data in which a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium and a control value for specifying an area in the recording medium, to which the surface effect is imparted, are designated. The printing control method includes acquiring apparatus configuration information of a printing apparatus that forms an image based on the image data; replacing, based on the apparatus configuration information, the type of the surface effect imparted to the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect; and generating the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing unit.

The above and other objects, features, advantages and technical and industrial significance of this invention will be better understood by reading the following detailed descrip-

tion of presently preferred embodiments of the invention, when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of an image forming system according to a first embodiment;

FIG. **2** is a diagram of an example of color plane (colored plate) data;

FIG. **3** is diagram of an example of types of surface effects concerning presence or absence of a gloss;

FIG. **4**A is a diagram of gloss control plane data shown as an image;

FIG. **4**B is a diagram of an example of clear plane data;

FIG. **5** is a conceptual schematic diagram of an example of the structure of printing data;

FIG. **6** is a schematic diagram of the configuration of a printing apparatus;

FIG. **7** is a diagram of an example of a functional configuration of a DFE;

FIG. **8** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of the image forming system according to the first embodiment;

FIG. **9** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of the image forming system according to the first embodiment;

FIG. **10** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a surface effect selection table;

FIG. **11** is a conceptual diagram of the configuration of an MIC;

FIG. **12** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **13** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **14** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **15** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system;

FIG. **16** is a flowchart for explaining apparatus configuration acquisition process;

FIG. **17** is a flowchart for explaining replacement process;

FIG. **18** is a diagram of an example of a functional configuration of a DFE according to a second embodiment;

FIG. **19** is a schematic diagram of an input screen;

FIG. **20** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **21** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **22** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of gloss control process according to the second embodiment;

FIG. **23** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of transmission process performed by an MIC;

FIG. **24** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of an image forming system according to a third embodiment;

FIG. **25** is a schematic diagram of the configuration of a printing apparatus;

FIG. **26** is a diagram of an example of a functional configuration of a DFE according to the third embodiment;

FIG. **27** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **28** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **29** is a diagram of an example of a data structure of a setting table;

FIG. **30** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of gloss control process according to the third embodiment;

FIG. **31** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of transmission process performed by an MIC;

FIG. **32** is a diagram of an example of a functional configuration of a DFE according to a fourth embodiment;

FIG. **33** is a schematic diagram of an input screen;

FIG. **34** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of gloss control process according to the fourth embodiment:

FIG. **35** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of transmission process performed by an MIC;

FIG. **36** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of an image forming system according to a fifth embodiment;

FIG. **37** is a block diagram of a functional configuration of a server apparatus according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. **38** is a block diagram of a functional configuration of a DFE according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. **39** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of gloss control process by the DFE according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. **40** is a flowchart for explaining a procedure of clear toner plane data generation process by a server according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. **41** is a configuration diagram of a network in which two servers are provided on a cloud; and

FIG. **42** is a configuration diagram of hardware of a host apparatus, a DFE, and a server apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Various embodiments according to the present invention will be explained in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First Embodiment

First, the configuration of an image forming system **10** according to a first embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **1**. In the first embodiment, the image forming system **10** includes a printer controller (digital front end: DFE) (hereinafter sometimes referred to as DFE) **50**, an interface controller (mechanism I/F controller: MIC) (hereinafter sometimes referred to as MIC) **60**, and a printing apparatus **30**.

The printing apparatus **30** is configured by connecting a printer machine **70** and post-processing machines **40**.

Examples of the post-processing machines **40** include a glosser **80**, a post-processing machine **90**A mounted with a normal fixing machine as a fixing machine and a post-processing machine **90**B mounted with a low-temperature fixing machine as a fixing machine. The glosser **80** is an apparatus that re-fixes a toner image, which is once fixed on a recording medium by the printer machine **70**, on the recording medium and improves the smoothness of the surface of the toner image on the recording medium to increase the glossiness of the surface of the toner image. Means for realizing the apparatus is not specifically limited. The post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B are respectively mounted with, besides fixing devices, image forming units including photosensitive members for a clear toner, charging devices, developing devices, and photosensitive member cleaners and exposing devices. In the first embodiment, as the post-processing machines **40**, at least one or more of the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A mounted with the normal fixing machine as the fixing machine, the post-processing machine **90**B mounted with the low-temperature fixing machine as the fixing machine are not mounted, and at least one of the machines is mounted.

The DFE **50** performs communication with the printer machine **70** via the MIC **60** and controls formation of an image in the printer machine **70**. The DFE **50** includes, for example, a personal computer (PC). A host apparatus **49** of another PC or the like is connected to the DFE **50**. The DFE

50 receives image data from the host apparatus 49, generates, using the image data, image data for the printer machine 70 to form toner images corresponding to toners of CMYK and a clear toner, and transmits the generated image data to the printer machine 70 and the post-processing machines 40 via the MIC 60.

In the explanation of the first embodiment, the DFE 50 and the host apparatus 49 are configured as separate PCs, i.e., separate bodies. However, the DFE 50 and the host apparatus 49 can be integrally configured using one PC or the like having functions of the DFE 50 and the host apparatus 49.

The toners of CMYK and the clear toner are stored in the printer machine 70. The printer machine 70 is mounted with image forming units including photosensitive members, charging devices, developing devices, and photosensitive member cleaners, exposing devices, and the like are mounted for the respective toners.

The clear toner is a transparent (colorless) toner not including a color material. "Transparent (colorless)" indicates that, for example, transmittance is equal to or higher than 70%.

The printer machine 70 emits light beams from the exposing devices according to image data transmitted from the DFE 50 via the MIC 60 to form toner images of the toners on the photosensitive members and transfers the toner images onto a recording medium. The printer machine 70 fixes, with a not-shown fixing machine, the toner images through heating and pressing at temperature in a predetermined range (normal temperature). Consequently, an image is formed on the recording medium. Detailed explanation of the configuration of such a printer machine 70 is omitted because the configuration is well known.

The glosser 80 is controlled to be turned on and off by the DFE 50. When the glosser 80 is turned on, the glosser 80 presses the toner images, which are formed on the recording medium by the printer machine 70, at high temperature and high pressure. Consequently, a total deposit amount of the toners of pixels to which amounts of the toners equal to or larger than a predetermined amount adhere is uniformly compressed over the entire toner images formed on the recording medium. Therefore, the glosser 80 can improve the glossiness of the toner images on the recording medium, which is formed by the printer machine 70, by re-fixing the toner images on the recording medium and improving the smoothness of the surface of the toner images on the recording medium.

The post-processing machine 90A stores a clear toner and is mounted with a fixing machine for fixing the clear toner. Clear toner plane (plate) data explained later generated by the DFE 50 is input to the post-processing machine 90A. The post-processing machine 90A forms a toner image by the clear toner using the clear toner plane data and causes the fixing machine to fix the toner image on the recording medium through heating and pressing at normal temperature.

The post-processing machine 90B stores a clear toner and is mounted with a fixing machine for fixing the clear toner. Clear toner plane data explained later generated by the DFE 50 is input to the post-processing machine 90B. The post-processing machine 90B forms a toner image by the clear toner using the input clear toner plane data, places the toner image on the recording medium pressed by the glosser 80, and causes the fixing machine to fix the toner image on the recording medium through heating and pressing at temperature lower than the normal temperature.

Image data (document data) input from the host apparatus 49 to the DFE 50 is schematically explained. In the host apparatus 49, image data is generated by an image processing application installed in advance and is transmitted to the DFE 50. In such an image processing application, it is possible to handle image data of a special color plane with respect to image data in which values of densities of colors (referred to as density values) in respective color planes such as an RGB plane and a CMYK plane are specified for each pixel. The special color plane is image data for depositing special toners and inks of white, gold, silver, and the like other than basic colors such as CMYK and RGB and is data for a printer that stores such special toners or inks. As a special color plane, to improve color reproducibility, R is sometimes added to the basic colors of CMYK or Y is sometimes added to the basic colors of RGB. Usually, the clear toner is handled as one of special colors.

In the first embodiment, the clear toner as the special color is used to form a surface effect, which is a visual or tactual effect imparted to transfer paper and form a transparent image such as a watermark or a texture other than the surface effect on the transfer paper.

Therefore, the image processing application of the host apparatus 49 generates, with respect to input image data, any one or both of gloss control plane data and clear plane data according to designation by a user as image data of the special color plane, in addition to color plane data.

The color plane data is image data in which density values of the colors such as RGB or CMYK are specified for each pixel. In the color plane data, one pixel is represented by 8 bits according to designation of colors by the user. FIG. 2 is a diagram for explaining an example of the color plane data. In FIG. 2, density values corresponding to colors designated by the user with the image processing application are given to respective rendering objects such as "A", "B", and "C".

The gloss control plane data is image data in which, to perform control for depositing the clear toner corresponding to a surface effect, which is a visual or tactual effect imparted to transfer paper, an area to which the surface effect is imparted and a type of the surface effect are specified.

Like the RGB plane and the CMYK plane, the gloss control plane data is represented by a density value in a range of "0" to "255" with 8 bits for each pixel. A type of a surface effect is associated with the density value (the density value can be represented by 16 bits or 32 bits or 0% to 100%). Irrespective of the density of the clear toner that actually adheres, the same value is set for a range in which the same surface effect is desired to be imparted. Therefore, even if there is no data indicating an area, the area can be easily specified from image data according to necessity. In other words, the type of the surface effect and the area to which the surface effect is imparted are represented by the gloss control plane data (data representing the area can be separately imparted).

The host apparatus 49 sets the type of the surface effect for the rendering object, which is designated by the user with the image processing application, as a density value as a gloss control value for each rendering object and generates gloss control plane data in a vector format.

All of the image data of the color plane data, the gloss control plane data, and the clear plane data are formed in a page unit.

Types of surface effects roughly include a surface effect concerning presence or absence of a gloss, surface protection, a watermark embedded with information, a texture, and the like. As the surface effect concerning presence or absence of a gloss, there are roughly four types as shown in FIG. 3. The four types are, in the order of a degree of a gloss (glossiness), a mirror surface gloss (premium gloss: PG), a solid gloss (gloss: G), a halftone dot matt (matt: m), and matt (premium matt: PM). In the following explanation, in some case, the mirror surface gloss is referred to as "PG", the solid gloss is

referred to as "G", the halftone dot matt is referred to as "M", and the matt is referred to as "PM".

The mirror surface gloss and the solid gloss have a high degree of imparting a gloss. Conversely, the halftone dot matt and the matt are surface effects for suppressing a gloss. In particular, the matt realizes glossiness lower than the glossiness of a normal recording medium. In FIG. **3**, the mirror surface gloss represents glossiness Gs equal to or higher than 80, the solid gloss represents solid glossiness formed by a primary color or a secondary color, the halftone dot matt represents the glossiness of the primary color and a halftone dot of 30%, and the matt represents glossiness equal to or lower than 10. A deviation of glossiness is represented by ΔGs and set to be equal to or lower than 10. With respect to such types of the surface effects, a high density value is associated with a surface effect having a high degree of imparting a gloss, and a low density value is associated with a surface effect for suppressing a gloss. Surface effects such as a watermark and a texture are associated with an intermediate density value. As the watermark, for example, a character or a woven pattern is used. The texture represents a character or a pattern and can impart a tactual effect besides a visual effect. For example, a pattern of a stained glass can be realized by the clear toner. The surface protection is substituted by the mirror surface gloss or the solid gloss. The user designates, via the image processing application, to which area of an image represented by image data to be processed a surface effect is imparted and which type of a surface effect is imparted to the area. In the host apparatus **49** that executes the image processing application, a density value corresponding to a surface effect of user designation is set for pixels that form an area designated by the user, whereby the gloss control plane data is generated. A correspondence relation between density values and types of surface effects is explained later.

FIG. **4**A is a diagram for explaining an example of the gloss control plane data. In the example of the gloss control plane data shown in FIG. **4**A, the surface effect "PG (mirror surface gloss)" is imparted to a rendering object "ABC", the surface effect "G (solid gloss)" is imparted to a rendering object "(rectangular figure)", and the surface effect "M (halftone dot matt)" is imparted to a rendering object "(circular figure)" by the user. Density values set for the respective surface effects are density values set to correspond to types of surface effects in a density value selection table explained later (see FIG. **10**).

The clear plane data is image data in which transparent images such as a watermark and a texture other than the surface effects explained above are specified. FIG. **4**B is a diagram for explaining an example of the clear plane data. In the example shown in FIG. **4**B, a watermark "Sale" is designated by the user.

In this way, the gloss control plane data and the clear plane data, which are the image data of the specific color plane, are generated by the image processing application of the host apparatus **49** separate from the color plane data. As a format of the image data of the color plane data, the gloss control plane data, and the clear plane data, a portable document format (PDF) is used. The image data of the PDF of the planes are integrated to generate document data. A data format of the image data of the planes is not limited to the PDF. An arbitrary format can be used.

The host apparatus **49** outputs, to the DFE **50**, print data which includes the document data obtained by integrating the color plane data and any one or both of the gloss control plane data and the clear plane data and further includes a job command. The job command is a command for designating, in a printer, setting of the printer, setting of binding, setting of duplex or simplex printing, and the like. FIG. **5** is a conceptual schematic diagram of a structure example of the print data. In the example shown in FIG. **5**, a job definition format (JDF) is used as the job command. However, the job command is not limited thereto. For example, the JDF is a command for designating "simplex printing with stapling" as the setting of binding. The print data may be converted into a page description language (PDL) such as PostScript or may be maintained in the PDF format if the DFE **50** is adapted to the PDF format.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, the DFE **50** receives the print data serving as the image data from the host apparatus **49** and, after performing various kinds of processes explained later, outputs the print data to the printing apparatus **30**. Details of the DFE **50** are explained later.

The configuration of the printing apparatus **30** is schematically shown in FIG. **6**. The printing apparatus **30** further includes a conveying path **20** for conveying a recording medium in addition to the components (the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40**). The printer machine **70** specifically includes a plurality of photosensitive members **71**B of an electrophotographic system, a transfer belt **71**C onto which toner images formed on the photosensitive members **71**B are transferred, a transfer device **71**D that transfers the toner images on the transfer belt **71**C onto a recording medium, and a fixing device **71**A that fixes the toner images, which are transferred onto the recording medium, on the recording medium. The post-processing machine **90**A includes photosensitive members **91**A of the electrophotographic system and a fixing machine **91**B that fixes toner images transferred from the photosensitive members **91**A on the recording medium. The post-processing machine **90**B includes photosensitive members **92**A of the electrophotographic system and a fixing device **92**B that fixes toner images transferred from the photosensitive members **92**A on the recording medium. The recording medium is conveyed on the conveying path **20** by not-shown conveying members to be conveyed through, in the written order, positions where the printer machine **70**, the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B are provided. After the recording medium is subjected to the processes by these machines, an image is formed on the recording medium, and surface effects are imparted to the recording medium, the recording medium is conveyed on the conveying path **20** by a not-shown conveying mechanism and discharged to the outside of the printing apparatus **30**.

Next, a functional configuration of the DFE **50** is explained. The DFE **50** includes, as shown in FIG. **7**, a rendering engine **51**, a si**1** unit **52**, a tone reproduction curve (TRC) **53**, a si**2** unit **54**, a halftone engine **55**, clear processing **56** including a storing unit **56**B that stores surface effect selection tables (explained later), setting tables (explained later), and the like, a si**3** unit **57**, and an apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**. The rendering engine **51**, the si**1** unit **52**, the tone reproduction curve (TRC) **53**, the si**2** unit **54**, the halftone engine **55**, the clear processing **56**, the si**3** unit **57**, and the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** are realized by a control unit of the DFE **50** executing various computer programs stored in a main storing unit or an auxiliary storing unit. All of the si**1** unit **52**, the si**2** unit **54**, and the si**3** unit **57** have a function of separating image data and a function of integrating image data.

Image data transmitted from the host apparatus **49** is input to the rendering engine **51**. The rendering engine **51** subjects the input image data to language interpretation and converts the image data represented in a vector format into a raster format. In the case of a color space represented in an RGB format, the rendering engine **51** converts the color space into a color space of a CMYK format and outputs color plane data

of 8 bits each of CMYK and gloss control plane data of 8 bits. The si1 unit **52** outputs the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK to the TRC **53** and outputs the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and the clear plane data to the clear processing **56**.

The color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK is input to the TRC **53** via the si1 unit **52**. The TRC **53** applies gamma correction to the input color plane data using a gamma curve of a 1D_LUT generated by calibration. As other image processing in the TRC **53**, there are total volume control and the like. The total volume control is processing for limiting the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction because there is a limit in a toner amount that can be put on a recording medium in the printer machine **70** in one pixel on the recording medium. If printing is performed exceeding the total volume control, image quality is deteriorated by a transfer failure and a fixing failure. In the first embodiment, only related gamma correction is explained as an example.

The si2 unit **54** outputs the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK subjected to the gamma correction by the TRC **53** to the clear processing **56** as data for generating an inverse mask explained later. The color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction is input to the halftone engine **55** via the si2 unit **54**. The halftone engine **55** performs halftone processing for converting the input color plane data into a data format of color plane data of, for example, 2 bits each of CMYK for output to the printer machine **70** and outputs the color plane data of, for example, 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing. 2 bits is only an example and the number of bits is not limited to 2 bits.

The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** acquires apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**. As explained above, in the first embodiment, in the printing apparatus **30**, any one or more of the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B provided as the post-processing machines **40** are not mounted and any one or more of the machines are mounted.

Information indicating what is provided as the post-processing machines **40** is acquired by the MIC **60** explained in detail later and then input to the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** via the printer machine **70**. The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** outputs the acquired apparatus configuration information to the clear processing **56**.

The gloss control plane data of 8 bits converted by the rendering engine **51** and the clear plane data are input to the clear processing **56** via the si1 unit **52**. Further, the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK subjected to the gamma correction by the TRC **53** is input to the clear processing **56** via the si2 unit **54**. The clear processing **56** determines, using the input gloss control plane data and referring to the surface effect selection table explained later, a surface effect corresponding to density values (pixel values) represented by pixels included in the gloss control plane data. The clear processing **56** determines ON or OFF of the glosser **80** based on the determination and the setting table explained later. Further, the clear processing **56** generates an inverse mask, a solid mask, a halftone, or the like as appropriate using the input color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK to thereby generate, as appropriate, clear toner plane data of 2 bits for depositing the clear toner. The clear processing **56** outputs the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B, which are generated as appropriate, to the printing apparatus **30**. Further, the clear processing **56** outputs ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** to the printing apparatus **30**.

The inverse mask is a mask for uniformzing a total deposit amount of the toners of CMYK and the clear toner on pixels that form a target area to which surface effects are imparted. Specifically, image data obtained by adding up all density values representing the pixels that form the target area in the color plane data of CMYK and subtracting the added-up value from a predetermined value is the inverse mask. More specifically, the inverse mask is represented by, for example, Formula (1) below.

$$Clr=100-(C+M+Y+K), \text{ where, if } Clr<0,\ Clr=0 \tag{1}$$

In Formula (1), Clr, C, M, Y, and K represent density ratios converted from the density values in the pixels of the clear toner, C toner, M toner, Y toner, and K toner, respectively. Specifically, according to Formula (1), a total deposit amount obtained by adding a deposit amount of the clear toner to a total deposit amount of the toners of C, M, Y, and K is set as 100% concerning all the pixels that form the target area to which the surface effects are imparted. When the total deposit amount of the toners of C, M, Y, and K is equal to or higher than 100%, the clear toner is not deposited and a density ratio of the clear toner is set to 0%. This is because a portion where the total deposit amount of the toners of C, M, Y, and K exceeds 100% is smoothed by fixing process. In this way, the total deposit amount on all the pixels that form the target area to which the surface effects are imparted is set to be equal to or higher than 100%. Consequently, unevenness of the surface due to a difference in the total deposit amount of the toners in the target area is eliminated. As a result, a gloss due to regular reflection of light is generated. However, some inverse mask is calculated from a formula other than Formula (1). A plurality of types of inverse masks could be present. INV-1 and INV-m explained later are equivalent to the inverse masks.

The solid mask is a mask for uniformly depositing the clear toner on the pixels that form the target area to which the surface effects are imparted. Specifically, the solid mask is represented by, for example, Formula (2) below.

$$Clr=100 \tag{2}$$

Some pixels among the target pixels to which the surface effects are imparted can be associated with a density ratio other than 100%. A plurality of patterns of solid masks could be present.

The inverse mask may be calculated by multiplication of background exposure ratios of the colors. The inverse mask in this case is represented by, for example, Formula (3) below.

$$Clr=100\times\{(100-C)/100\}\times\{(100-M)/100\}\times\{(100-Y)/100\}\times\{(100-K)/100\} \tag{3}$$

In Formula (3), (100−C)/100 indicates a background exposure ratio of C, (100−M)/100 indicates a background exposure ratio of M, (100−Y)/100 indicates a background exposure ratio of Y, and (100−K)/100 indicates a background exposure ratio of K.

Alternatively, for example, the inverse mask may be calculated by using a method in which it is assumed that a halftone dot having a maximum area ratio decides smoothness. The inverse mask in this case is represented by, for example, Formula (4) below.

$$Clr=100-\max(C,M,Y,K) \tag{4}$$

In Formula (4), max(C, M, Y, K) indicates that a density value of a color indicating a maximum density value among CMYK is a representative value.

In short, the inverse mask only has to be represented by any one of Formulas (1) to (4).

The surface effect selection table is a table that indicates a correspondence relation between density values and types of surface effects and indicates a correspondence relation among the density values, the types of the surface effects, control information concerning a post-processing machine corresponding to the configuration of the image forming system, clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine.

The control information concerning the post-processing machines **40** is information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80**.

Specifically, the surface effect selection table can be configured to indicate, according to an apparatus configuration, for each component of the image forming system, a correspondence relation between any one of control information concerning the post-processing machines **40** (ON/OFF of the glosser **80**), a clear toner plane used in the printer machine **70** (a clear toner plane **1**), a clear toner plane used in the post-processing machine **90**A (a clear toner plane **2**), and a clear toner plane used in the post-processing machine **90**B (a clear toner plane **3**) and density values and types of surface effects.

As explained above, in the first embodiment, it is assumed that the printing apparatus **30** is not mounted with any one or more of the glosser **80** provided as the post-processing machines **40**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B and is mounted with any one or more of the machines.

Therefore, in the first embodiment, the surface effect selection table is associated for each of a plurality of types of components including at least one or more of the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B and not including at least one or more of the machines as components other than the printer machine **70** in the printing apparatus **30**.

Specifically, for example, it is assumed that the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** indicates the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B. In this case, as shown in FIG. **8**, the printing apparatus **30** is mounted with only the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40**. A surface effect selection table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating such a configuration is configured to indicate a correspondence relation among the control information concerning the post-processing machines **40** (ON/OFF of the glosser **80**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, density values, and types of surface effects.

For example, it is assumed that the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** indicates only the glosser **80**. In this case, as shown in FIG. **9**, the printing apparatus **30** is mounted with only the glosser **80** as the post-processing machine **40**. A surface effect selection table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating such a configuration is configured to indicate a correspondence relation among the control information concerning the post-processing machines **40** (ON/OFF of the glosser **80**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, density values, and types of surface effects.

These surface effect selection tables are stored in the storing unit **56**B in advance in association with the apparatus configuration information.

In FIG. **10**, an example of the surface effect selection table is shown that corresponds to the apparatus configuration information indicating that the printing apparatus **30** is mounted with all of the printer machine **70**, the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40**.

The display effect selection table shown in FIG. **10** indicates a correspondence relation among control information concerning the post-processing machine (ON/OF of the glosser **80**), clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (in FIG. **10**, see the clear toner plane **1**), clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A (in FIG. **10**, see the clear toner plane **2**), clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B mounted with the low-temperature machine as the fixing machine (in FIG. **10**, see the clear toner plane **3**), density values, and types of surface effects.

In the correspondence relation between types of surface effects and density values shown in FIG. **10**, the types of the surface effects are associated so as to correspond to a range of the density values. The types of the surface effects are associated in a unit of 2% with a ratio of density (a density ratio) converted from a value representing the range of the density values (a representative value). Specifically, the surface effects (the mirror surface effect and the solid effect) for imparting a gloss are associated with a range of density values ("212" to "255") in which the density ratio is equal to or higher than 84%. The surface effects (the halftone dot matt and the matt) for suppressing a gloss are associated with a range of density values ("1" to "43") in which the density ratio is equal to or lower than 16%. The surface effects such as a texture and a woven pattern watermark are associated with a range of density values in which the density ratio is 20% to 80%.

More specifically, for example, the mirror surface gloss (PM) is associated with pixels values "238" to "255" as a surface effect. Mirror surface glosses of different types are respectively associated with three ranges of pixels values "238" to "242", pixel values "243" to "247", and pixel values "248" to "255". The solid gloss (G) is associated with pixels values "212" to "232". Solid glosses of different types are respectively associated with four ranges of pixel values "212" to "216", pixel values "217" to "221", pixel values "222" to "227", and pixel values "228" to "232". The halftone dot matt (M) is associated with pixel values "23" to "43". Halftone dot matts of different types are respectively associated with four ranges of pixel values "23" to "28", pixel values "29" to "33", pixel values "34" to "38", and pixel values "39" to "43". The matt (PM) is associated with pixel values "1" to "17". Matts of different types are respectively associated with three ranges of pixel values "1" to "7", pixel values "8" to "12", and pixel values "13" to "17". The different types of the same surface effects are calculated by different formulas for calculating clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B. The operations of a printer main body and the post-processing machine are the same. A density value "0" is associated with "no surface effect is imparted".

In FIG. **10**, ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80**, clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, and clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B are respectively shown to correspond to the pixel values and the surface effects. For example, when the surface effect is the mirror surface gloss, it is indicated that the glosser **80** is turned on. It is indicated that the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (the clear toner plane **1**) represents the inverse mask and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B (the clear toner plane **2** and the clear toner plane **3**) are absent.

The inverse mask is calculated by, for example, Formula (1) described above. The example shown in FIG. **10** is an example in which an area where the mirror surface effect is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to the entire area specified by the image data. An example in which the area where the mirror surface effect is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to a part of the area specified by the image data is explained later.

When the pixel values are "228" to "232" and the surface effect is the solid gloss, it is indicated that the glosser **80** is turned off and the image data of the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (see the clear toner plane **1**) is an inverse mask **1**, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B (the clear toner plane **2** and the clear toner plane **3**) are absent.

The inverse mask **1** only has to be represented by any one of Formulas (1) to (4). A total deposit amount of toners to be smoothed is different because the glosser **80** is off. Therefore, unevenness of the surface increases because of the mirror surface glass. As a result, a solid gloss with low glossiness is obtained because of the mirror surface gloss. When the surface effect is the halftone dot matt, it is indicated that the glosser **80** is turned off and it is indicated that the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (see the clear toner plane **1**) is absent. It is indicated that the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A (see the clear toner plane **2**) represents a halftone (a halftone dot) and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B (see the clear toner plane **3**) is absent.

When the surface effect is the matt, it is indicated that the glosser **80** can be turned on or off. It is indicated that the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (see the clear toner plane **1**) and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A (see the clear toner plane **2**) are absent and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B (see the clear toner plane **3**) represents a solid mask. The solid mask is calculated by, for example, Formula (2).

As explained above, the display effect selection table is set to correspond to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**.

Referring back to FIG. **7** (see also FIG. **1**), the clear processing **56** determines, referring to the surface effect selection table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information received from the MIC **60**, the surface effect associated with the pixel values indicated by the gloss control plane data. The clear processing **56** sets ON or OFF of the glosser **80** and generates clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the post-processing machine **90**B, and the post-processing machine **90**A. The clear processing **56** performs, for each page, setting of ON or OFF of the glosser **80**. As explained above, the clear processing **56** generates clear toner plane data as appropriate and outputs the clear image data and outputs ON/OFF information for the glosser **80**.

The si**3** unit **57** integrates the image data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and the clear toner plane data of 2 bits generated by the clear processing **56** and outputs the integrated image data to the MIC **60**. In some case, the clear processing **56** does not generate at least one plane of the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B. Therefore, the clear toner plane data generated by the clear processing **56** is integrated by the si**3** unit **57**. When the clear processing **56** does not generate both the clear toner plane data, image data obtained by integrating the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK is output from the si**3** unit **57**. As a result, image data of maximum seven planes of 2 bit each is sent from the DFE **50** to the MIC **60**. The si**3** unit **57** also outputs, to the MIC **60**, the ON/OFF information for the glosser **80** output by the clear processing **56**.

As shown in FIG. **11**, the MIC **60** outputs, to the printer machine **70**, the color plane data of CMYK among the image data output from the DFE **50**. When there is clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (Clr-**1**, the clear toner plane **1** shown in FIG. **10**), the MIC **60** also outputs the clear toner plane data to the printer machine **70**. When ON/OFF information of the glosser **80** is output from the DFE **50**, the MIC **60** turns on or off the glosser **80** using the ON/OFF information. When there is clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A (Clr-**2**, the clear toner plane **2** shown in FIG. **10**), the MIC **60** outputs the clear toner plane data to the post-processing machine **90**A. When there is clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B (Clr-**3**, the clear toner plane **3** shown in FIG. **10**), the MIC **60** outputs the clear toner plane data to the post-processing machine **90**B. The glosser **80** can switch a path for performing fixing and a path for not performing fixing according to the ON/OFF information. The post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B can perform switching of contact and separation operations and switching of the paths same as the switching by the glosser **80** according to presence or absence of clear toner plane data. An example of the contact and separation operations in the case of the post-processing machine **90**A is briefly explained. When there is the clear toner plane data (Clr-**2**, the clear toner plane **2** shown in FIG. **10**), the photosensitive member **91**A and the fixing machine **91**B come into contact with a sheet and form an image. When there is not the clear toner plane data, the photosensitive member **91**A and the fixing machine **91**B separate from the sheet and do not perform formation of an image. Consequently, it is possible to reduce wear of the photosensitive member **91**A and the fixing machine **91**B.

The MIC **60** outputs the apparatus configuration information indicating the configuration of the apparatus mounted as the post-processing machine **40** to the DFE **50**.

A procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the first embodiment when the area where the mirror surface effect is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to the entire area specified by the image data is explained. When the DFE **50** receives image data from the host apparatus **49**, the DFE **50** subjects the image data to language interpretation and converts the image data represented in the vector format into the raster format. For example, the DFE **50** converts a color space represented in the RGB format into a color space in the CMYK format to obtain color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK and gloss control plane data of 8 bits. The DFE **50** applies gamma correction to the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK using the gamma curve of the 1D_LUT generated by the calibration. The DFE **50** applies, to the color plane data after the gamma correction, halftone processing for converting the color plane data into a data format of color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK for output to the printer machine **70** to obtain color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing. The DFE **50** determines, using the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and referring to the surface effect selection table, a surface effect designated for pixel values indicated by the gloss control plane data. The DFE **50** performs such determination concerning all pixels that form the gloss control plane data. In the gloss control plane data, basically, density values in the same range are represented for all pixels constituting an area to which surface effects are imparted. Therefore, the DFE **50** determines that near pixels determined

as having the same surface effect are included in an area to which the same surface effect is imparted. In this way, the DFE **50** determines the area to which the surface effect is imparted and a type of the surface effect imparted to the area. The DFE **50** determines ON or OFF of the glosser **80** according to the determination and generates, using the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction as appropriate, clear toner plane data of 2 bits for depositing the clear toner. The DFE **50** integrates the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and the clear toner plane data of 2 bits generated as appropriate. The DFE **50** outputs the integrated image data and the determined ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**.

Specific examples are explained according to types of surface effects. The types of the mirror surface gloss and the solid gloss for imparting a gloss and the halftone dot matt and the matt for suppressing a gloss are specifically explained. Surface effects of the same type designated in one page are explained. The clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** determines, using the density values of the pixels of the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and referring to the surface effect selection table (see, for example, FIG. **10**) corresponding to the apparatus configuration information, that the surface effect designated for pixels having density values "238" to "255" is the mirror surface gloss. In this case, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** further determines whether an area where the mirror surface glass is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to an entire area specified by image data. When a result of the determination is affirmative, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** generates an inverse mask according to, for example, Formula (1) using image data corresponding to the area in the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction. Image data representing the inverse mask is clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**. The post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B do not use clear toner plane data for the area. Therefore, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** does not generate clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B.

The si**3** unit **57** of the DFE **50** integrates the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and outputs the integrated image data and ON/OFF information indicating ON of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**. The MIC **60** outputs the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, which are the image data output from the DFE **50**, to the printer machine **70** and turns on the glosser **80** using the ON/OFF information output from the DFE **50**. The printer machine **70** emits, using the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, a light beam from the exposing device, forms toner images corresponding to the toners on the photosensitive members, transfers the toner images onto a recording medium, and fixes the toner images by heating and pressing at the normal temperature. Consequently, the clear toner is deposited on the recording medium in addition to the toners of CMYK and an image is formed. Thereafter, the glosser **80** re-fixes the toner images on the recording medium. The clear toner plane data is not output to the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B. Therefore, in the post-processing machines **90**A and **90**B, the recording medium is discharged without the clear toner being deposited and fixed thereon. As a result, a total deposit amount of the toners of CMYK and the clear toner is uniformly compressed over an entire area specified by the image data. Therefore, an intense gloss is obtained from the surface of the area.

On the other hand, when the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to a part of the area specified by the image data, a situation explained below could occur. The clear toner plane data representing the inverse mask explained above is used in the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated. However, when a predetermined amount or more of a total deposit amount of the CMYK toners is set for all pixels other than the area, as a result, a total deposit amount of the toners of CMYK and the clear toner in the area where the mirror surface glass is designated and the area where the predetermined amount or more of the total deposit amount of the CMYK toners is set are uniformized after the toners are pressed by the glosser **80**.

To solve this, when the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated as the surface effect is equivalent to a part of the area specified by the image data, the DFE **50** generates, over the entire area specified by the image data, clear toner plane data same as that in the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated. After the clear toner is deposited and fixed on the recording medium by the printer machine **70**, the clear toner is re-fixed by the glosser **80**. Subsequently, to impart the surface effect of the matt to the recording medium, on which the clear toner is re-fixed by the glosser **80**, in an area other than the area where the mirror surface effect is designated as the surface effect, the DFE **50** generates clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B.

Specifically, the DFE **50** generates, as the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, an inverse mask according to Formula (1) in the same manner as explained above. Further, the DFE **50** generates, as the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, a solid mask according to Formula (2) for the area other than the area where the mirror surface effect is designated as the surface effect. The si**3** unit **57** of the DFE **50** integrates the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B and the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and outputs the integrated image data and the ON/OFF information indicating ON of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**.

The MIC **60** outputs, to the printer machine **70**, the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** among the image data output from the DFE **50**. The MIC **60** turn on the glosser **80** using the ON/OFF information output from the DFE **50**. The MIC **60** outputs, to the post-processing machine **90**B, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B among the image data output from the DFE **50**. The printer machine **70** forms, using the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, an image obtained by depositing the toners of CMYK and the clear toner on the recording medium. Thereafter, the glosser **80** re-fixes the image on the recording medium. The post-processing machine **90**B forms a toner image of the clear toner using the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, superimposes the toner image on the recording medium that has passed the glosser **80**, and fixes the toner image on the recording medium through heating and pressing at low temperature. As a result, in the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated, because a total deposit amount of the toners of CMYK and the clear toner is uniformly compressed, an intense gloss is obtained from the surface of the area. On the other hand, in an area other than the area where the mirror surface gloss is designated, unevenness of the surface is caused by the deposit of the clear toner due to a solid mask after the re-fixing in the glosser **80** and a gloss of the surface of the area is suppressed.

The clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** determines, using the density values of the pixels of the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and referring to the surface effect selection table, a surface effect designated for pixels having density values "212" to "232" is the solid gloss. In particular, for pixels having density values "228" to "232", the clear processing **56** determines that a surface effect is the solid gloss type **1**. In this case, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** generates the inverse mask **1** using image data corresponding to the area in the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction. Image data representing the inverse mask **1** is the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**. In the post-processing machine **90**B, clear toner plane data is not used for the area. Therefore, the DFE **50** does not generate clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B. The si**3** unit **57** of the DFE **50** integrates the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and outputs the integrated image data and ON/OFF information indicating OFF of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**. The MIC **60** outputs the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, which are the image data output from the DFE **50**, to the printer machine **70** and turns off the glosser **80** using the ON/OFF information output from the DFE **50**. The printer machine **70** forms, using the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, an image obtained by depositing the toners of CMYK and the clear toner on the recording medium. Because the glosser **80** is turned off, thereafter, the image is not re-fixed on the recording medium. Because the clear toner plane data is not output to the post-processing machine **90**B, in the post-processing machine **90**B, the recording medium is discharged without the clear toner being deposited and fixed thereon. As a result, in the area where the solid gloss is designated as the surface effect, a total deposit amount of the toners of CMYK and the clear toner is relatively uniformized and a slightly intense gloss is obtained from the surface of the area.

The clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** determines, using the density values of the pixels of the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and referring to the surface effect selection table, a surface effect designated for pixels having density values "23" to "43" is the halftone dot matt. In this case, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** generates image data representing a halftone as clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A. In the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **90**B, clear toner plane data is not used for the area. Therefore, the DFE **50** does not generate clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **90**B. The si**3** unit **57** of the DFE **50** integrates the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A and the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and outputs the integrated image data and the ON/OFF information indicating ON of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**. The MIC **60** outputs the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, which are the image data output from the DFE **50**, to the post-processing machine **90**A and turns off the glosser **80** using the ON/OFF information output from the DFE **50**. The printer machine **70** forms, using the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, an image obtained by depositing the toners of CMYK on the recording medium. Because the glosser **80** is turned off, thereafter, the image is not re-fixed on the recording medium. Because the clear toner plane data is not output to the post-processing machine **90**B, in the post-processing machine **90**B, the recording medium is discharged without the clear toner being deposited and fixed thereon. As a result, a halftone dot is added, with the clear toner, to the area where the halftone dot matt is designated as the surface effect. Therefore, unevenness of the surface of the area occurs and a gloss of the surface of the area is slightly suppressed.

The clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** determines, using the density values of the pixels of the gloss control plane data of 8 bits and referring to the surface effect selection table, a surface effect designated for pixels having density values "1" to "17" is the matt. In this case, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** turns on or off the glosser **80** according to setting of the other surface effects if the other surface effects are designated in one page (explained later) and, in both ON and OFF of the glosser **80**, does not generate clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **90**A, and generates a solid mask as clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B. The si**3** unit **57** of the DFE **50** integrates the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B and the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing and outputs the integrated image data and the ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** to the MIC **60**. The MIC **60** outputs, to the printer machine **70**, the color plane data of CMYK among the image data output from the DFE **50** and outputs, to the post-processing machine **90**B, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B among the image data output from the DFE **50**. The printer machine **70** forms, using the color plane data of CMYK output from the MIC **60**, an image obtained by depositing the toners of CMYK on the recording medium. When the glosser **80** is turned on, the image is re-fixed on the recording medium by the glosser **80**. When the glosser **80** is turned off, the image is not re-fixed on the recording medium. The post-processing machine **90**B forms a toner image of the clear toner using the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, superimposes the toner image on the recording medium that has passed the glosser **80**, and fixes the toner image on the recording medium according to heating and pressing at low temperature. As a result, in the area where the matt is designated as the surface effect, unevenness of the surface of the area is caused by the deposit of the clear toner due to the solid mask and a gloss of the surface of the area is suppressed.

In the above explanation, the same surface effects are designated in one page. However, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page, the surface effects can be realized in the same manner by the processing explained above. Specifically, when a plurality of surface effects are designated in one page, in the gloss control plane data, the density values corresponding to the types of the surface effects shown in FIG. **10** are set in pixels in an area to which the types of the surface effects are imparted. In other words, in the gloss control plane, for each type of a surface effect, an area to which the surface effect is imparted is designated. Therefore, the DFE **50** only has to determine, as an area to which the same surface effects are imparted, a range of pixels in which the same density value is set in the gloss control plane data. Therefore, it is possible to easily realize the surface effects in one page.

As explained above, in the first embodiment, the printing apparatus **30** is not mounted with any one or more of the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40** and is mounted with any one or more of the machines.

In the apparatus configuration in which any one or more of the post-processing machines **40** are not mounted, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page, in

some case, surface effects that can be realized when all the post-processing machines **40** are mounted cannot be realized.

For example, in the case of a configuration not including the post-processing machine **90**A among the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B (see the apparatus configuration shown in FIG. **8**), after the glosser **80** is turned on and the CMYK toners and the clear toner corresponding to the clear toner plane data for the printer machine **70** are transferred onto a recording medium, the mirror surface gloss (PG) can be realized by pressing the recording medium by the glosser **80** at high temperature and high pressure. The matt (PM) can be realized by the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B provided further on a downstream side in a conveying direction of the recording medium than the glosser **80**. However, when the glosser **80** is on, in the configuration shown in FIG. **8**, because the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted for normal fixing after the glosser **80**, the surface effects of the solid gloss (G) and the halftone dot matt (M) cannot be realized on the recording medium on which the mirror surface gloss (PG) and the matt (PM) are realized by the setting.

In the case of a configuration not including both the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B among the post-processing machines **40** (see the apparatus configuration shown in FIG. **9**), only the glosser **80** is mounted at the post-stage of the printer machine **70**. Therefore, when the glosser **80** is on, the mirror surface gloss (PG) can be realized but the surface effects of the solid gloss (G), the halftone dot matt (M), and the matt (PM) cannot be realized on the same recording medium.

In this way, in the apparatus configuration in which any one or more of the glosser **80** are not mounted, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40**, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page, some surface effects cannot be realized depending on an apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**.

To solve this, in the first embodiment, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page and a part of the post-processing machines **40** are not mounted, the DFE **50** replaces, with surface effects realizable by the printing apparatus **30** having the apparatus configuration, surface effects difficult to be realized because the part of the post-processing machines **40** are not mounted.

Referring back to FIG. **7**, therefore, the clear processing **56** according to the first embodiment includes a surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D, a replacing unit **56**A, and a storing unit **56**B. The apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** is input to the clear processing **56** from the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**.

The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D determines, using the gloss control plane data input from the si**1** unit **52** and referring to the surface effect selection table, a surfaces effect corresponding to density values (pixel values) of the pixels that form the gloss control plane data. In other words, the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D determines, using the gloss control plane data and the surface effect selection table, a type of a surface effect of user designation (a surface effect for each of areas (pixels) designated by the user). The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D outputs a result of the determination to the replacing unit **56**A.

The storing unit **56**B stores therein surface effect selection tables, setting tables (explained in detail later), and the like. The surface effect selection table and the setting table are stored to correspond to each apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** (i.e., associated with the apparatus configuration information). The apparatus configuration information is information indicating types of apparatuses mounted in the printing apparatus **30** as the post-processing machines **40**. For example, when only the glosser **80** is mounted on the printing apparatus **30** as the post-processing machine **40**, the apparatus configuration information is information indicating the glosser **80**.

As explained in detail later, the setting table holds setting contents for replacing, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page, according to an apparatus configuration (specifically, types of the mounted post-processing machines **40** and a combination of the post-processing machines **40**), types of surface effects difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with surface effects of realizable types. The setting contents indicate setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B.

The replacing unit **56**A replaces, based on the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired from the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**, the type of the surface effect of the user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D with a surface effect of a type realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. Specifically, the replacing unit **56**A performs gloss control process (explained later) based on the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration to thereby set ON/OFF of the glosser **80** such that the surface effect of the type realizable by the printing apparatus **30** is obtained. The replacing unit **56**A generates clear toner plane data based on the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information to thereby generate clear toner plane data used in at least one of the printer machine **70** and the mounted post-processing machine **90**A and post-processing machine **90**B such that the surface effect of the type realizable by the printing apparatus **30** is obtained.

In this way, the replacing unit **56**A performs, based on the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information, the setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and the generation of the clear toner plane data to thereby replace the type of the surface effect of the user designation with the surface effect of the type realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. Therefore, in the first embodiment, in some case, the process by the replacing unit **56**A is referred to as replacement process or clear toner plane data generation process.

The replacing unit **56**A outputs the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the clear toner plane data used in the apparatus (at least one of the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B) mounted as the post-processing machine **40**, information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80**, and the like to the printing apparatus **30**.

The detection process by the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D and the replacement process by the replacing unit **56**A are performed for each one page. Therefore, the clear processing **56** generates clear toner plane data as appropriate for each one page and outputs the clear toner plane data to the printing apparatus **30**. According to necessity (when the glosser **80** is mounted), the clear processing **56** outputs ON/OFF information concerning the glosser **80** to the printing apparatus **30**.

The setting table is explained.

The setting table holds setting contents for replacing, when different kinds of surface effects are designated in one page, according to an apparatus configuration (specifically, types of the mounted post-processing machines **40** and a combination of the post-processing machines **40**), types of surface effects

difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with surface effects of realizable types. The setting table is stored in the storing unit **56**B in association with the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**.

More specifically, the setting table holds types of surface effects of the user designation, types of surface effects actually obtained, and the setting contents in association with one another. Specifically, the setting contents are the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, and the ON/OFF information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80**.

As explained above, the setting table is stored in association with the apparatus configuration information. The setting contents corresponding to the apparatus configuration information are held in the setting table. Specifically, the setting contents held in the setting table includes at least one of the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, and the ON/OFF information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and does not include at least one of the clear toner plane data and the ON/OFF information.

In the first embodiment, the storing unit **56**B stores therein, as setting tables corresponding to apparatus configuration information, setting tables respectively corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted, apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A among the post-processing machines **40** is not mounted, and apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B among the post-processing machines **40** are not mounted.

In FIG. **12**, the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted is shown as an example. FIG. **12** also shows clear toner plane data for realizing the PG (mirror surface gloss), the G (solid gloss), the M (halftone dot matt), and the PM (matt) on the same recording medium. Because, on the same paper surface, the glosser **80** can set only one of ON or OFF, FIG. **12** shows an example in which the glosser **80** is on.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **12** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation detected from the gloss control plane data is determined as the PG (mirror surface gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**" (corresponding to any one of inverse masks A, B, and C shown in FIG. **10**) as setting contents for realizing the PG (mirror surface gloss), the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PG (mirror surface gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PG (mirror surface gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration.

The setting table shown in FIG. **12** indicates setting contents for realizing the G (solid gloss) concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is determined as the G (solid gloss). As the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **12**, the setting table indicates that, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m" (corresponding to any one of the inverse masks **1** to **4** shown in FIG. **10**), the glosser **80** is turned on, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A is set to "solid", and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the G (solid gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration.

The setting table shown in FIG. **12** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is determined as the M (halftone dot matt), setting contents for realizing the M (halftone dot matt). As the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **12**, the setting table indicates that, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A is set to "halftone-n", and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the M (halftone dot matt) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration.

Further, the setting table shown in FIG. **12** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is determined as the PM (matt), setting contents for realizing the PM (matt). As the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **12**, the setting table indicates that, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A is set to "no data", and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "solid". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PM (matt)) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration.

In FIG. **13**, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A among the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) is not mounted is shown as an example.

The setting table shown in FIG. **13** indicates that a type of a surface effect is replaced with the PG (mirror surface gloss) concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is the G (solid gloss) and a type of a surface effect is replaced with the PM (matt) concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt). The setting table indicates that the surface effect of the user designation is maintained concerning the other surface effects (the PG and the PM).

In the setting table of the clear toner plane data shown in FIG. **13**, as setting contents for realizing the surface effects, information indicating that the glosser **80** is turned on and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to surface effects of the user designation are shown.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **13** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), setting contents for realizing the PG (mirror surface gloss). Specifically, the setting table indicates, as the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **13**, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**" (corresponding to any one of inverse masks A, B, and C shown in FIG. **10**), the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PG (mirror surface gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PG (mirror surface gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration (the configuration not including the post-processing machine **90**A).

The setting table shown in FIG. **13** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), setting contents for realizing, instead of the G (solid gloss) that cannot be realized by an apparatus configuration corresponding to thee setting table, the PG (mirror surface gloss) realizable by the apparatus configuration. The setting table indicates that, as the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **13**, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m" (corresponding to any one of the inverse masks **1** to **4** shown in FIG. **10**), the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the G (solid gloss) is replaced with the realizable PG (mirror surface gloss).

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **13** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), setting contents for realizing, instead of the M (halftone dot matt) that cannot be realized by an apparatus configuration corresponding to the setting table, setting contents for realizing the PM (matt) realizable by the apparatus configuration. The setting table indicates that, as the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **13**, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "solid". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the M (halftone dot matt) is replaced with the PM (matt) realizable by the apparatus configuration.

Further, the setting table shown in FIG. **13** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "solid". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PM (matt) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration (the configuration not including the post-processing machine **90**A).

In FIG. **14**, the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B among the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are not mounted is shown as an example.

The setting table shown in FIG. **14** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by gloss control plane data is determined as the PG (mirror surface gloss), the PG is maintained. The setting table indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is determined as the G (solid gloss), the G is replaced with the PG (mirror surface gloss) and, concerning areas where the surface effect of the user designation is determined as the M (halftone dot matt) and the PM (the matt), the M and the PM are replaced with the G (solid gloss).

In the setting table shown in FIG. **14**, as setting contents for realizing the surface effects, information indicating that the glosser **80** is turned on and clear toner plane used in the printer machine **70** corresponding to surface effects of the user designation are shown.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **14** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), setting contents for realizing the PG (mirror surface gloss) realizable by an apparatus configuration corresponding to the setting table. The setting table indicates that, as the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **14**, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**" (corresponding to any one of inverse masks A, B, and C shown in FIG. **10**) and the glosser **80** is turned on. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PG (mirror surface gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PG (mirror surface gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration (the configuration not including the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B).

The setting table shown in FIG. **14** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), setting contents for realizing, instead of the G (slid gloss) that cannot be realized by an apparatus configuration corresponding to the setting table, the PG (mirror surface gloss) realizable by the apparatus configuration. The setting table indicates, as the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **14**, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m" (corresponding to any one of the inverse masks **1** to **4** shown in FIG. **10**) and the glosser **80** is turned on. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect G is replaced with the Pg (mirror surface gloss).

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **14** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), setting contents for realizing, instead of the M (halftone dot matt) that cannot be realized by an apparatus configuration corresponding to the setting table, the G (solid gloss) realizable by the apparatus configuration. As the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **14**, the setting table indicates that, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data" and the glosser **80** is turned on. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the M (halftone dot matt) is replaced with the G (solid gloss) realizable by the apparatus configuration.

Further, the setting table shown in FIG. **14** indicates, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user is the PM (matt), setting contents for realizing, instead of the PM (matt) that cannot be realized by an apparatus configuration corresponding to the setting table, the G (solid gloss) realizable by the apparatus configuration. As the setting contents, as shown in FIG. **14**, the setting table indicates that, concerning the area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data" and the glosser **80** is turned on. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the G (solid gloss) realizable by the printing apparatus **30** having the configuration is obtained.

As shown in FIGS. **12** to **14**, in the case of the apparatus configuration in which any one of the post-processing machines **40** is not mounted, a setting table set different from a setting table prepared when all the post-processing machines **40** are mounted is prepared.

Such setting tables created for the respective kinds of apparatus configuration information are stored in the storing unit **56**B.

A procedure of the gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the first embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **15**.

The DFE **50** receives image data from the host apparatus **49** (step S**1**). The DFE **50** subjects the image data to language interpretation, converts the image data represented in the vector format into the raster format, and converts a color space represented in the RGB format into a color space of the CMYK format or the like to obtain color plane data of 8 bits each of color planes of CMYK and gloss control plane data of 8 bits (step S**2**). The DFE **50** applies gamma correction to the color plane data of 8 bits each of the color planes of CMYK using a gamma curve of a 1D_LUT generated by calibration. The DFE **50** applies, to the image data after the gamma correction, halftone processing for converting the color plane data into a data format of color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK for output to the printer machine **70** to obtain color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing (step S**3**).

Subsequently, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** of the clear processing **56** executes apparatus configuration information acquisition process for acquiring apparatus configuration information from the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** (step S**4**). The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** outputs the acquired apparatus configuration information to the clear processing **56**.

In FIG. **16**, the apparatus configuration information acquisition process at step S**4** is shown.

First, as initial setting, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** sets all of a glosser flag, a post-processing machine **90**A flag, and a post-processing machine **90**B flag to off (step S**100**). The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** outputs an inquiry signal for inquiring whether the glosser **80** is mounted on the printing apparatus **30** to the MIC **60**. When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** receives a signal indicating an inquiry result from the MIC **60**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines whether the glosser **80** is mounted (step S**101**). When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the glosser **80** is mounted (Yes at step S**101**), the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** turns on an internal flag that indicates that the glosser **80** is mounted (step S**102**).

When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the glosser **80** is not mounted (No at step S**101**), the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** proceeds to step S**103**. The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** also proceeds to step S**103** after the process at step S**102**. Subsequently, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** outputs an inquiry signal for inquiring whether the post-processing machine **90**A functioning as the normal fixing processing machine is mounted on the printing apparatus **30** to the MIC **60**. When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** receives a signal indicating an inquiry result from the MIC **60**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines whether the post-processing machine **90**A is mounted (step S**103**). When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the post-processing machine **90**A is mounted (Yes at step S**103**), the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** turns on an internal flag that indicates that the post-processing machine **90**A is mounted (step S**104**).

When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted (No at step S**103**), the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** proceeds to step S**105**. The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** also proceeds to step S**105** after the process at step S**104**. Subsequently, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** outputs an inquiry signal for inquiring whether the post-processing machine **90**B functioning as the low-temperature fixing processing machine is mounted on the printing apparatus **30** to the MIC **60**. When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** receives a signal indicating an inquiry result from the MIC **60**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines whether the post-processing machine **90**B is mounted (step S**105**). When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the post-processing machine **90**B is mounted (Yes at step S**105**), the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** turns on an internal flag that indicates that the post-processing machine **90**B is mounted (step S**106**).

When the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** determines that the post-processing machine **90**B is not mounted (No at step S**105**), the image forming system ends this routine. The image forming system also ends this routine after the process at step S**106**.

Referring back to FIG. **15**, the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D determines, using the gloss control plane data of 8 bits obtained at step S**2**, a type of a surface effect designated for pixel values indicated by the gloss control plane data (step S**5**). Specifically, the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D reads, from the storing unit **56**B, a surface effect selection table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired from the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** and determines, referring to the read surface effect selection table and using the gloss control plane data of 8 bits, a type of a surface effect designated for pixel values indicated by the gloss control plane data. The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D performs such determination concerning all pixels that form the gloss control plane.

At this point, the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D further determines whether display effects of different types are designated in one page. In a process routine shown in FIG. **15**, different types of surface effects are designated in one page.

According to the process at step S**5**, the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D acquires a type of a surface effect of user designation for each area of an image represented by processing target image data.

Subsequently, the replacing unit **56**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4** (step S**51**).

The replacing unit **56**A then performs, based on the type of the surface effect read at step S**5** and the setting table read at step S**51**, replacement process, i.e., generation of clear toner plane data in which a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration is replaced with a surface effect of a realizable type and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** (step S**6**).

Specifically, at step S**51**, the replacing unit **56**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4**. Specifically, when the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4** is apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted, the replacing unit **56**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, the setting table shown in FIG. **12** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus information. When the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4** is apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted as the post-processing machines **40**, the replacing unit **56**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, the setting table shown in FIG. **13** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information. When the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4** is apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which only the glosser **80** is mounted as the post-processing machine **40**, the replacing unit **56**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, the setting table shown in FIG. **14** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information.

The replacing unit **56**A reads, for each of the types of the surface effects of the user designation acquired at step S**5**, setting (ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data) respectively corresponding to the apparatuses (at least one of the printer machine **70**, the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) mounted on the printing apparatus **30** in the read setting table. The replacing unit **56**A performs creation of clear toner plane data for each of the mounted post-processing machines **40** and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80**.

In FIG. **17**, replacement process performed when apparatus configuration information indicating mounting of the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B (i.e., apparatus configuration information indicating the configuration shown in FIG. **8**) is acquired as the apparatus configuration information at step S**4** is shown.

In this case, the replacing unit **56**A reads a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating that only the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are provided as the post-processing machines **40**. For example, the replacing unit **56**A reads the setting table shown in FIG. **13** as the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information. Thereafter, the replacing unit **56**A executes processes shown in FIG. **17** as the replacement process. In FIG. **17**, replacement process performed when the setting table shown in FIG. **13** is read is shown.

As shown in FIG. **13**, because the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** shown in the read setting table is "ON", the replacing unit **56**A sets the glosser **80** to ON (not shown). The replacing unit **56**A generates, as the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, clear toner plane data of INV-**1** concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG) and clear toner plane data of INV-m concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the solid gloss (G). The replacing unit **56**A sets clear toner plane data to "no data" concerning areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the halftone dot matt (M) and the matt (PM). In other words, concerning the areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the halftone dot matt (M) and the matt (PM), the replacing unit **56**A does not create clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**. Referring back to FIG. **17**, in this way, the replacing unit **56**A creates the clear toner plane data (clear toner plane data of 2 bits) used in the printer machine **70** (step S**110**).

Subsequently, the replacing unit **56**A sets the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B to "no data" concerning areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG) and the solid gloss (G). In other words, the replacing unit **56**A does not create clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B concerning the areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG) and the solid gloss (G). The replacing unit **56**A creates clear toner plane data of a solid mask as the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B concerning the areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the halftone dot matt (M) and the matt (PM). Consequently, the replacing unit **56**A creates the clear toner plane data (clear toner plane data of 2 bits) used in the post-processing machine **90**B (step S**112**). The image forming system ends this routine.

Referring back to FIG. **15**, the DFE **50** outputs the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone process obtained at step S**3**, the clear toner plane data of 2 bits generated as appropriate at step S**6**, and the ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** determined at step S**6** to the MIC **60** (step S**7**).

Consequently, the image forming system ends this routine.

The MIC **60** turns on or off the glosser **80** based on the ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** output from the DFE **50**. The MIC **60** integrates the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** generated at step S**6**, which are the image data output from the DFE **50**, and outputs the integrated image data to the printer machine **70**. The printer machine **70** emits, using the color plane data of CMYK and the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, a light beam from the exposing device to form toner images corresponding to the toners on the photosensitive members, transfers the toner images onto a recording medium, and then fixes the toner images. Consequently, the clear toner is deposited on the recording medium in addition to the toners of CMYK and an image is formed.

Thereafter, the recording medium is conveyed along the conveying path **20** and reaches the position of the glosser **80**. When the glosser **80** is on, the glosser **80** re-fixes the image on (an area including an image forming area by the printer machine **70** of) the recording medium.

When the clear toner plane data output from the DFE **50** is the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, the MIC **60** outputs the clear toner plane data to the post-processing machine **90**A. When the post-processing machine **90**A is mounted as the post-processing machines **40**, the post-processing machine **90**A receives the clear toner plane data from the MIC **60**. The post-processing machine **90**A forms a toner image by the clear toner using the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, superimposes the toner image on the recording medium that has passed the glosser **80**, and fixes the toner image on the recording medium according to heating and pressing at the normal temperature.

When the clear toner plane data output from the DFE **50** is the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, the MIC **60** outputs the clear toner plane data to the post-processing machine **90**B. When the post-processing machine **90**B is mounted on the post-processing machines **40**, the post-processing machine **90**B receives the clear toner plane data from the MIC **60**. The post-processing machine **90**B forms a toner image by the clear toner using the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, superimposes the toner image on the recording medium that has passed the post-processing machine **90**A, and fixes the toner image on the recording medium according to heating and pressing at low temperature.

For example, as explained above, it is assumed that the printing apparatus **30** has the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted as the post-processing machine **40** and including the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B (see FIG. **8**) and the setting table shown in FIG. **13** is stored in the storing unit **56**B as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration. It is further assumed that surface effects of different types are designated in one page.

In this case, the gloss control process shown in FIG. **14** is executed, whereby on the recording medium that is conveyed on the conveying path **20** and has passed the printer machine **70**, the glosser **80**, and the post-processing machine **90**B, as shown in FIG. **13**, the surface effect of the mirror surface gloss (PG) is imparted to an area where the mirror surface gloss (PG) is designated by the user and an area where the solid gloss (G) is designated by the user. The surface effect of the matt (PM) is imparted to an area where the halftone dot matt (M) and the matt (PM) are designated by the user. No surface effect is imparted to an area not designated as an area to which a surface effect is imparted.

As explained above, in the image forming system **10** according to the first embodiment, the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** includes the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D, the replacing unit **56**A, and the storing unit **56**B that stores the surface effect selection table, the setting table, and the like. The setting table holds the setting contents for replacing types of surface effects difficult to be realized by an apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with surface effects of realizable types. The DFE **50** includes the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58** that acquires apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of post-processing machines **40**. The storing unit **56**B stores therein the surface effect selection table and the setting table in association with the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**. The replacing unit **56**A sets, according to the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** and using the setting table that stores the setting contents for replacing types of surface effects difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with surface effects of realizable types, ON/OF of the glosser **80** and generates clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the post-processing machine **90**A, the post-processing machine **90**B, or the like. The printing apparatus **30** performs printing using the set ON/OFF setting and the generated clear toner plane data.

Therefore, even when a part of the post-processing machines are not mounted, it is possible to impart a surface effect by the clear toner to a recording medium, on which an image is formed, without causing the user trouble.

Second Embodiment

Nest, a second embodiment will be explained. In some case, components common to the first embodiment are explained using the same reference numerals and signs or explanation of the components is omitted.

In the first embodiment, the DFE **50** (the clear processing **56**) performs creation of clear toner plane data of the post-processing machines and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** according to the configuration of the post-processing machines **40** and according to the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information.

On the other hand, in the second embodiment, separately from surface effects designated by a user indicated by the gloss control plane data, the user selects gloss preference or type preference. In the second embodiment, replacement process for surface effects of the gloss preference or the type preference is performed according to selected contents selected by the user.

The gloss preference indicates that a surface effect of user designation is replaced with a surface effect having higher glossiness. The type preference indicates that a surface effect of user designation is replaced with a surface effect not including the mirror gloss (PG) having the highest glossiness.

In FIG. **18**, the configuration of a DFE **500** in the image forming system according to the second embodiment is shown. The image forming system according to the second embodiment has the same configuration as the image forming system according to the first embodiment except that the DFE **500** shown in FIG. **18** is used instead of the DFE **50** shown in FIG. **1** explained in the first embodiment. Therefore, detailed explanation is omitted concerning the components other than the DFE **500** in the image forming system.

The DFE **500** includes, as hardware configuration, a control unit such as a central processing unit (CPU) that controls the entire apparatus, main storing units such as a read only memory (ROM) and a random access memory (RAM) that store various data and various computer programs, and an auxiliary storing unit such as a hard disk drive (HDD) that stores various data and various computer programs. The DFE **500** has a hardware configuration including a normal computer.

As a functional configuration, as shown in FIG. **18**, the DFE **500** includes the rendering engine **51**, the si**1** unit **52**, the TRC **53**, the si**2** unit **54**, the halftone engine **55**, the si**3** unit **57**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**, and a clear processing **560**. The clear processing **560** includes the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D, a storing unit **560**B, and a replacing unit **560**A.

The DFE **500** has the same configuration as the DFE **50** in the first embodiment except that the DFE **500** includes the clear processing **560** instead of the clear processing **56** shown in FIG. **7**. The clear processing **560** has the same configuration as the clear processing **56** except that the clear processing **560** includes the replacing unit **560**A instead of the replacing unit **56**A shown in FIG. **7** and includes the storing unit **560**B instead of the storing unit **56**B shown in FIG. **7**. Therefore, components having the same configurations and the same functions as the components explained in the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference numerals and signs and explanation of the components is omitted.

The DFE **500** further includes a user interface (UI) unit **59**. The UI unit **59** displays various kinds of information and receives various instructions. In the second embodiment, as shown in FIG. **19**, a selection screen **22**A for prompting the user to select a gloss effect is displayed on the UI unit **59**. In the second embodiment, the selection screen **22**A for prompting the user to select "gloss preference" or "type preference" is displayed on the UI unit **59**.

The user points a display place of a selection button (not shown) in the UI unit **59**, whereby the "gloss preference" or the "type preference" is selected. Thereafter, the user points a display place of a determination button (not shown) displayed on the UI unit **59**. Consequently, a signal indicating the "gloss preference" or the "type preference" pointed by the user is output from the UI unit **59** to the replacing unit **560**A of the clear processing **560**.

In the second embodiment, the UI unit **59** is provided in the DFE **500**. However, the UI unit **59** may be provided in a personal computer that inputs image data to the DFE **50**. In other words, the DFE **500** may receive the signal indicating the "gloss preference" or the "type preference" from the personal computer.

Like the storing unit **56**B, the storing unit **560**B stores therein surface effect selection tables corresponding to apparatus configuration information. The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as setting tables, setting tables corresponding to apparatus configuration information and types of gloss effects.

In the second embodiment, the storing unit **560**B stores therein, as a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted and types of gloss effects. The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted and types of gloss effects. The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** is mounted and types of gloss effects.

Specifically, the storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **12** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted and corresponding to the gloss effect "gloss preference".

The storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **12** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted and corresponding to the gloss effect "type preference". This is because, when all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted, there is no surface effect that cannot be realized by the configurations of the post-processing machines **40**.

The storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **13** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted as the post-processing machines **40** and corresponding to the gloss effect "gloss preference".

The storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **20** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted as the post-processing machines **40** and corresponding to the gloss effect "type preference".

The setting table shown in FIG. **20** indicates the information indicating that the glosser **80** is turned off and the clear toner plane data respectively used in the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **90**B.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **20** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PG (mirror surface gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the G (solid gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30**.

The setting table shown in FIG. **20** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect G is obtained.

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **20** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "halftone-n", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect M is obtained.

Further, the setting table shown in FIG. **20** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "solid" (corresponding to any one of the solids A, B, and C shown in FIG. **10**). The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect PM is obtained.

The storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **21** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which only the glosser **80** is mounted as the post-processing machine **40** and corresponding to the gloss effect "gloss preference".

The storing unit **560**B stores therein the setting table shown in FIG. **21** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which only the glosser **80** is mounted as the post-processing machine **40** and corresponding to the gloss effect "type preference".

The setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is determined as the PG (mirror surface gloss), the PG (mirror surface gloss) is replaced with the G (solid gloss) and, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is determined as the PM (matt), the PM (mat) is replaced with the M (halftone dot matt).

In the setting table shown in FIG. **21**, as setting contents for realizing the surface effect, the information indicating that the

glosser **80** is turned off and the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** are shown.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**" and the glosser **80** is turned off. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the surface effect PG (mirror surface gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect G (solid gloss) is obtained in the printing apparatus **30**.

The setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m" and the glosser **80** is turned off. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the surface effect G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect G is obtained.

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "halftone-n" (corresponding to any one of the halftones **1** to **4** shown in FIG. **10**) and the glosser **80** is turned off. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the surface effect M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect M is obtained.

Further, the setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data" and the glosser **80** is turned off. The setting table indicates that, by adopting this setting, concerning the PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the surface effect PM is replaced with the surface effect M (halftone dot matt).

The replacing unit **560**A reads, from the storing unit **560**B, a setting table corresponding to the type of the surface effect of the user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D and a signal indicating "gloss preference" or "type preference" received from the UI unit **59**. The replacing unit **560**A generates clear toner plane data according to setting contents indicated by the read setting table. Consequently, like the replacing unit **56**A in the first embodiment, the replacing unit **560**A replaces, based on the read setting table, the type of the surface effect of the user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D with a type of a surface effect realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. In other words, the replacing unit **560**A generates, according to the apparatus configuration and the gloss preference or the type preference, clear toner plane data such that the surface effect of the type realizable by the printing apparatus **30** is obtained.

When the replacing unit **560**A receives the signal indicating the gloss preference from the UI unit **59**, the replacing unit **560**A sets the glosser **80** to ON. When the replacing unit **560**A receives the signal indicating the type preference from the UI unit **59**, the replacing unit **560**A sets the glosser **80** to OFF.

When the glosser **80** is set to ON, the mirror surface gloss (PG) having the highest glossiness can be realized. Therefore, in the second embodiment, characters "gloss preference" are displayed on the UI unit **59**, and when the "gloss preference" is pointed (selected) by the user, the glosser **80** is turned on.

As in the first embodiment, the replacing unit **560**A outputs clear toner plane data generated for each one page and ON/OFF information concerning the glosser **80** to the printing apparatus **30**.

A procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the second embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **22**.

In the second embodiment, the DFE **500** executes step S**1**, step S**2**, step S**3**, step S**4**, step S**5**, step S**600**, step S**601**, step S**602**, and step S**7** shown in FIG. **22** in the written order. In FIG. **22**, the process at steps S**1** to S**5** and step S**7** has contents same as the contents explained with reference to FIG. **14** in the first embodiment. Therefore, details of the process at steps S**600** and S**602**, which is different from the process in the first embodiment, are explained below.

After performing the process at step S**5**, the replacing unit **560**A of the DFE **500** performs gloss effect reading process (step S**600**). According to the process at step S**600**, the replacing unit **560**A reads the type preference or the gloss preference.

As explained above, the UI unit **59** is operated by the user and receives user's instruction, and the signal indicating the gloss preference or the type preference is output to the replacing unit **560**A of the clear processing **560** via the selection screen **22**A. When the replacing unit **560**A receives the signal indicating the gloss preference or the type preference, the replacing unit **560**A stores the signal in the storing unit **56**B. Every time the replacing unit **560**A receives the signal from the UI unit **59** anew, the replacing unit **560**A overwrites and stores the signal in the storing unit **560**B.

In the process at step S**600**, the replacing unit **560**A reads the signal from the storing unit **560**B to thereby read the signal indicating the gloss preference or the type preference serving as the gloss effect.

Subsequently, the replacing unit **560**A reads, from the storing unit **560**B, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5** and the gloss effect (the type preference or the gloss preference) read at step S**600** (step S**601**).

The replacing unit **560**A then performs, based on the setting table read at step S**601**, replacement process, i.e., generation of clear toner plane data in which a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration is replaced with a surface effect of a realizable type and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** (step S**602**).

At step S**602**, as explained above, when the gloss effect read at step S**600** is the signal indicating the gloss preference, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the setting table corresponding to both of the information indicating ON of the glosser **80** and the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5**. On the other hand, at step S**602**, when the gloss effect read at step S**600** is the signal indicating the type preference, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the setting table corresponding to both of the information indicating OFF of the glosser **80** and the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5**.

Thereafter, after performing the process at step S**7**, the replacing unit **560**A ends this routine.

Process performed in the MIC **60** is shown in FIG. **23**. In FIG. **23**, data including the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data are transmitted from the DFE **500** to the printing apparatus **30** mounted with the glosser **80** and at least one of the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40**.

When the data output to the MIC **60** by the process at step S**7** (see FIG. **22**) is input from the DFE **500**, the MIC **60** determines whether the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** included in the input data is information indicating ON or information indicating OFF (step S**201**). When

the MIC **60** determines that the information is the information indicating ON of the glosser **80** (glosser On (gloss preference) at step S**201**), the MIC **60** sets the glosser **80** to ON (step S**202**).

The MIC **60** transmits the clear toner plane data included in the input data to the mounted post-processing machine **40** (at least one of the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B) corresponding to the clear toner plane data (step S**203**). Then, the MIC **60** ends this routine. According to the process at step S**602** (see FIG. **22**) by the DFE **500**, the clear toner plane data is generated based on the setting table indicating the setting contents for replacing a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with a surface effect of a realizable type in a state in which the glosser **80** is turned on. Therefore, the MIC **60** transmits, as the clear toner plane data, clear toner plane data corresponding to the gloss preference to the post-processing machine **40** corresponding to the clear image data.

On the other hand, when the MIC **60** determines at step S**201** that the information is the information indicating OFF of the glosser **80** (glosser Off (type preference) at step S**201**), the MIC **60** turns off the glosser **80** (step S**204**).

The MIC **60** transmits the clear toner plane data included in the input data to the mounted post-processing machine **40** (at least one of the post-processing machine **90**A and the post-processing machine **90**B) corresponding to the clear plane toner data (step S**205**). Then, the MIC **60** ends this routine. According to the process at step S**602** (see FIG. **22**) by the DFE **500**, the clear toner plane data is generated based on the setting table indicating the setting contents for replacing a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with a surface effect of a realizable type in a state in which the glosser **80** is turned off. Therefore, the MIC **60** transmits, as the clear toner plane data, clear toner plane data corresponding to the gloss preference to the post-processing machine **40** corresponding to the clear toner plane data.

Details of the gloss control process in this embodiment are explained below with reference to a specific example.

As explained above, when the information indicating only the glosser **80** is input as the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect set by the user via the UI unit **59** is the "type preference", the replacing unit **560**A reads the setting table shown in FIG. **20** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect "type preference". The replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the read setting table shown in FIG. **22**.

Therefore, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process corresponding to the setting table shown in FIG. **22**. Consequently, the printing apparatus **30** mounted with only the glosser **80** as the post-processing machine **40** can perform printing in which a surface effect is replaced with a surface effect not including the mirror surface gloss (PG) having higher glossiness based on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machine **40** and the instruction of the "type preference" (the glosser **80** is turned off) designated by the user.

When information indicating only the glosser **80** is input as the apparatus configuration information and a gloss effect designated by the user via the UI unit **59** is the "gloss preference", the replacing unit **560**A reads the setting table shown in FIG. **14** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect "gloss preference". The replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the read setting table shown in FIG. **14**.

Therefore, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process corresponding to the setting table shown in FIG. **14**. Consequently, the printing apparatus **30** mounted with only the glosser **80** as the post-processing machine **40** can perform printing in which a surface effect is replaced with a surface effect not including the mirror surface gloss (PG) having higher glossiness based on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machine **40** and the instruction of the "gloss preference" (the glosser **80** is turned on) designated by the user.

When the information indicating the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B is input as the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect set by the user via the UI unit **59** is the "type preference", the replacing unit **560**A reads the setting table shown in FIG. **21** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect "type preference". The replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the read setting table shown in FIG. **21**.

The setting table shown in FIG. **21** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation determined by the gloss control plane data is determined as the PG (mirror surface gloss), the PG is replaced with the G (solid gloss).

Therefore, in the apparatus configuration, when the "type preference" is selected by the user, by using the setting table shown in FIG. **21**, it is possible to perform printing in which the surface effect of the user designation is replaced with a surface effect not including the mirror surface gloss (PG) having the highest glossiness.

Therefore, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process corresponding to the setting table shown in FIG. **21**. Consequently, the printing apparatus **30** mounted with the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40** can perform printing in which a surface effect is replaced with a surface effect not including the mirror surface gloss (PG) having higher glossiness based on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40** and the instruction of the "type preference" (the glosser **80** is turned off) designated by the user.

When the information indicating that the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted is input as the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect set by the user via the UI unit **59** is the "gloss preference", the replacing unit **560**A reads the setting table shown in FIG. **13** as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information and the gloss effect "gloss preference". The replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the read setting table shown in FIG. **13**.

Therefore, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process corresponding to the setting table shown in FIG. **13**. Consequently, the printing apparatus **30** mounted with the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machines **40** can form an image on a recording medium with, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is determined as the G (gloss matt), the G (solid gloss) replaced with the PG (mirror surface gloss) and, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is determined as the M (halftone dot matt), the type of the surface effect replaced with the PM (matt) based on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machine **40** and the instruction of the "gloss preference" (the glosser **80** is turned on) designated by the user.

Therefore, in the second embodiment, it is possible to replace, based on the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the printing apparatus **30** (the post-processing machines **40**), a surface effect of

a type difficult to be realized in the printing apparatus **30** with a surface effect of a type realizable by the printing apparatus **30** according to an instruction indicating the type preference or the gloss preference pointed by the user.

Third Embodiment

Next, a third embodiment will be explained. In some case, components common to the first embodiment are explained using the same reference numerals and signs or explanation of the components is omitted.

In the explanation in the first embodiment, the conveying path **20** provided in the printing apparatus **30** is provided to convey, in the written order, a recording medium to the position where the printer machine **70** is provided and the positions where the post-processing machines **40** are provided and then discharge the recording medium to the outside of the printing apparatus **30**.

On the other hand, in the third embodiment, the conveying path **20** includes two conveying paths: a conveying path **20**A and a conveying path **20**B. The conveying path **20**A is a conveying path for conveying, in written order, the recording medium to the position where the printer machine **70** is provided and the positions where the post-processing machines **40** are provided. The conveying path **20**B is a conveying path for conveying the recording medium in the opposite direction of a conveying direction of the recording medium by the conveying path **20**A and returning the recording medium, which has passed the post-processing machines **40**, to a further upstream side (upstream side in the conveying direction by the conveying path **20**A) than the printer machine **70** again.

In the third embodiment, when it is difficult to realize a surface effect of a type designated by the user only by conveying the recording medium from the printer machine **70** to the post-processing machines **40** once depending on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**, the recording medium is repeatedly conveyed from the printer machine **70** to the post-processing machines **40** a plurality of times. Printing is performed based on the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** set for each number of times of conveyance and clear toner plane data.

In FIG. **24**, an image forming system **10**B according to the third embodiment is schematically shown. In FIG. **25**, the configuration of a printing apparatus **30**C in the third embodiment is schematically shown.

The image forming system **10**B according to the third embodiment includes a DFE **502** and the printing apparatus **30**C. The printing apparatus **30**C is configured by connecting the MIC **60**, the printer machine **70**, and the post-processing machines **40**. Further, the conveying path **20** is provided in the printing apparatus **30**C.

The conveying path **20** includes the conveying path **20**A, the conveying path **20**B, and a switching unit **22**. The conveying path **20**A conveys the a printing medium from the printer machine **70** side to the post-processing machine **40** side in a direction of this order (see an arrow A direction in FIGS. **24** and **25**). The conveying path **20**B conveys the recording medium in the opposite direction of the arrow A direction (an arrow B direction in FIGS. **24** and **25**). Specifically, the conveying path **20**B diverts the recording medium, which has passed the post-processing machines **40** by being conveyed on the conveying path **20**A, from the conveying path **20**A, conveys the recording medium in the opposite direction (the arrow B direction), and supplies the recording medium to a further upstream side in the arrow A direction than the printer machine **70** in the conveying path **20**A.

The conveying path **20**A of the conveying path **20**A and the conveying path **20**B is provided to sequentially convey the recording medium to areas where various kinds of processes (printing, fixing, etc.) are performed by the processing apparatuses including the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40** provided in the printing apparatus **30**C. On the other hand, the conveying path **20**B is provided to convey the recording medium to areas where the kinds of processes by the processing apparatuses including the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **40** are not performed.

Therefore, when the recording medium is conveyed on the conveying path **20**A, the recording medium is in a state in which the various kinds of processes can be performed by the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40**. When the recording medium is conveyed on the conveying path **20**B, the various kinds of processes are not performed.

In the conveying path **20**A, a not-shown conveying member is provided to convey the recording medium on the conveying path **20**A in the arrow A direction. Similarly, in the conveying path **20**B, a not-shown conveying member is provided to convey the recording medium on the conveying path **20**B in the arrow B direction.

The switching unit **22** is provided in the conveying path **20**. The switching unit **22** switches the conveying path **20** to a state in which the recording medium, which is conveyed on the conveying path **20**, to a state in which the recording medium is conveyed on the conveying path **20**A and then discharged to the outside of the printing apparatus **30**C or a state in which the recording medium, which is conveyed on the conveying path **20**A and has passed the post-processing machines **40**, is conveyed on the conveying path **20**B and returned to the conveying path **20**A again. The switching unit **22** is electrically connected to the MIC **60** and performs the switching according to a signal input from the MIC **60**.

In FIG. **26**, the configuration of the DFE **502** in the image forming system **10**B according to the third embodiment is shown.

The image forming system according to the third embodiment has the same configuration as the first embodiment except that the DFE **502** shown in FIG. **26** is used instead of the DFE **50** shown in FIG. **1** explained in the first embodiment and the conveying path **20**A, the conveying path **20**B, and the switching unit **22** are provided as the conveying path **20**. Therefore, members having the same functions as the members explained in the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference numerals and signs and detailed explanation of the members is omitted.

The DFE **502** includes, as a hardware configuration, a control unit such as a CPU that controls the entire apparatus, main storing units such as a ROM and a RAM that store various data and various computer programs, and an auxiliary storing unit such as a HDD that stores various data and various computer programs. The DFE **502** has a hardware configuration including a normal computer.

As a functional configuration, as shown in FIG. **26**, the DFE **502** includes the rendering engine **51**, the si**1** unit **52**, the TRC **53**, the si**2** unit **54**, the halftone engine **55**, the si**3** unit **57**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**, and a clear processing **562**. The clear processing **562** includes the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D, the storing unit **560**B, and a replacing unit **562**A.

The DFE **502** has the same configuration as the DFE **50** in the first embodiment except that the DFE **502** includes the clear processing **562** instead of the clear processing **56** shown in FIG. **7**. The clear processing **562** has the same configuration as the clear processing **56** except that the clear processing **562** includes the replacing unit **562**A instead of the replacing unit **56**A shown in FIG. **7**. Therefore, components having the same configurations and the same functions as the compo-

nents explained in the first embodiment are denoted by the same reference numerals and signs and explanation of the components is omitted.

As in the first embodiment, the storing unit **56**B stores therein surface effect selection tables and setting tables.

In the first embodiment, the setting table holds, according to the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**, setting contents for replacing a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration among surface effects of the user designation with a surface effect of a realizable type. As the setting contents, the setting table holds the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, and the ON/OFF information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80**.

In the third embodiment, as the setting contents, the setting table further holds number-of-times information indicating how many times a recording medium is reciprocatingly moved on the conveying path **20** and setting contents corresponding to the numbers of times (the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70**, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**A, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B, and the ON/OFF information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80**).

Specifically, the setting table in the third embodiment is stored in the storing unit **56**B to correspond to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**. In the setting table, setting contents (ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data) for each number of times of conveyance of the recording medium on the conveying path **20** are stored.

In FIG. **27**, as an example, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A among the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) is not mounted is shown as an example.

In the setting table shown in FIG. **27**, information indicating two times as the number of times of conveyance is stored as the number of times of conveyance for realizing surface effects (see P**1** and P**2** in FIG. **27**). Setting contents corresponding to numbers of times are shown to realize surface effects of the user designation.

Specifically, the setting table shown in FIG. **27** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss), for first conveyance of a recording medium (see P**1**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-**1**", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, concerning the area, for second conveyance of the recording medium (see P**2**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by setting the ON/OFF setting of the glosser **80** and the clear toner plane data to the contents explained above for the first conveyance and for the second conveyance of the recording medium in this way, concerning the PG (mirror gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PG (mirror surface gloss) is obtained.

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **27** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), for the first conveyance of the recording medium (see P**1**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "INV-m", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, concerning the area, for the second conveyance of the recording medium (see P**2**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "solid", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by setting the ON/OFF setting of the glosser **80** and the clear toner plane data to the contents explained above for the first conveyance and for the second conveyance of the recording medium in this way, concerning the G (solid gloss), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the G (solid gloss) is obtained.

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **27** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), for the first conveyance of the recording medium (see P**1**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, concerning the area, for the second conveyance of the recording medium (see P**2**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "halftone-n", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, by setting the ON/OFF setting of the glosser **80** and the clear toner plane data to the contents explained above for the first conveyance and for the second conveyance of the recording medium in this way, concerning the M (halftone dot matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the M (halftone dot matt) is obtained.

Similarly, the setting table shown in FIG. **27** indicates that, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), for the first conveyance of the recording medium (see P**1**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned on, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "no data". The setting table indicates that, concerning the area, for the second conveyance of the recording medium (see P**2**), the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** is set to "no data", the glosser **80** is turned off, and the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to "solid". The setting table indicates that, by setting the ON/OFF setting of the glosser **80** and the clear toner plane data to the contents explained above for the first conveyance and for the second conveyance of the recording medium in this way, concerning the surface effect PM (matt), which is the surface effect of the user designation, the PM (matt) is obtained.

The setting table shown in FIG. **27** is an example. Alternatively, setting tables shown in FIGS. **28** and **29** may be used as the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A among the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) is not mounted. Any one of the setting tables (shown in FIGS. **27** to **29**) only has to be stored in the storing unit **56**B in association with the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted.

Like the setting table shown in FIG. **27**, the setting table shown in FIG. **28** is a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted. However, the setting table shown in FIG. **28** is a setting table used when fixing temperature of the post-

processing machine **90**B mounted with a low-temperature fixing machine as a fixing machine provided as the post-processing machine **40** can be switched by a control signal input from the MIC **60**. The setting table shown in FIG. **28** is explained later.

Like the setting table shown in FIG. **27**, the setting table shown in FIG. **29** is a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted. In the setting table shown in FIG. **29**, the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B with respect to the surface effect PM (matt) designated by the user is set opposite to that shown in FIG. **27** in the first conveyance and the second conveyance.

Like the replacing unit **56**A in the first embodiment, the replacing unit **562**A replaces, based on a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information, a type of a surface effect of user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D with a surface effect of a type realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. However, the setting table in the third embodiment is used as the setting table used during this replacement process.

A procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the third embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **30**.

In the third embodiment, the DFE **502** executes step S**1**, step S**2**, step S**3**, step S**4**, step S**5**, step S**51**, step S**604**, and step S**606** shown in FIG. **30** in the written order. In FIG. **30**, the process at steps S**1** to S**51** has contents same as the contents explained with reference to FIG. **15** in the first embodiment.

After performing the process at step S**51**, the replacing unit **562**A of the DFE **502** performs replacement process (step S**604**). This replacement process is the same as the process at step S**6** (see FIG. **15**) explained in the first embodiment except that the setting table in the third embodiment is used.

Specifically, the replacing unit **562**A reads, from the storing unit **56**B, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4**. The replacing unit **562**A reads, for each of the types of the surface effects of the user designation acquired at step S**5** and for each number of times of conveyance, setting (ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data) corresponding to each of the apparatuses (at least one of the printer machine **70**, the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) in the read setting table. The replacing unit **562**A performs creation of clear toner plane data for each of the mounted post-processing machines **40** and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80**.

For example, it is assumed that apparatus configuration information indicating mounting of the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B is acquired as the apparatus configuration information at step S**4**. It is further assumed that the setting table shown in FIG. **27** is stored in the storing unit **56**B as a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information.

In this case, the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** set in the first conveyance (see P**1** in FIG. **27**) shown in the read setting table is ON, the replacing unit **562**A sets the glosser **80** to ON as information corresponding to the first conveyance.

As the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** corresponding to the first conveyance, the replacing unit **562**A generates clear toner plane data of "INV-**1**" concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG) and generate clear image data of "INV-m" concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the solid gloss (G). The replacing unit **562**A sets "no data" concerning areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the halftone dot matt (M) and the matt (PM). In this way, the replacing unit **562**A creates the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (clear toner plane data of 2 bits) corresponding to the first conveyance.

Similarly, the replacing unit **562**A creates the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to the first conveyance. Specifically, as the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to the first conveyance, the replacing unit **562**A sets "no data" concerning all areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG), the solid gloss (G), the halftone dot matt (M), and the matt (PM). In other words, the replacing unit **562**A does not create clear toner plane data.

The information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** set for the second conveyance (see P**2** in FIG. **27**) shown in the read setting table is OFF, and therefore, the replacing unit **562**A sets the glosser **80** to OFF as information corresponding to the second conveyance.

As the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** corresponding to the second conveyance, the replacing unit **562**A sets "no data" concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG). The replacing unit **562**A generates clear toner plane data of "solid" concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the solid gloss (G). Concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the halftone dot matt (M), the replacing unit **562**A generates clear toner plane data of "halftone-n". The replacing unit **562**A sets "no data" concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the matt (PM). In this way, the replacing unit **562**A creates the clear toner plane data used in the printer machine **70** (clear toner plane data of 2 bits) corresponding to the second conveyance.

Similarly, the replacing unit **562**A creates the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to the second conveyance. Specifically, as the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to the second conveyance, the replacing unit **562**A sets "no data" concerning areas where the surface effect of the user designation is the mirror surface gloss (PG), the solid gloss (G), and the halftone dot matt (M). In other words, the replacing unit **562**A does not create clear toner plane data. Concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the matt (PM), the replacing unit **562**A sets the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B to "solid". In this way, the replacing unit **562**A creates the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B (clear toner plane data of 2 bits) corresponding to the second conveyance.

Referring back to FIG. **30**, the DFE **50** then outputs information indicating a total number of times of conveyance set at step S**604** to the MIC **60**. Specifically, when the process at step S**604** is performed using the setting table shown in FIG. **27**, the DFE **50** outputs information indicating the number of times of conveyance "2" to the MIC **60**. The DFE **502** integrates the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing obtained at step S**3** and the clear toner plane data of 2 bits corresponding to the first conveyance generated for the printer machine **70** at step S**604**. The DFE **502** outputs the integrated image data, information indicating the printer machine **70**, and information indicating the first conveyance to the MIC **60** in association with one another. The DFE **502** outputs the clear toner plane data correspond-

ing to the first conveyance generated for the post-processing machine **90**B at step S**604**, information indicating the post-processing machine **90**B, and the information indicating the first conveyance to the MIC **60** in association with one another. The DFE **50** outputs ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** corresponding to the first conveyance set at step S**604** to the MIC **60** in association with the information indicating the first conveyance. Further, the DFE **50** outputs the clear toner plane data of 2 bits corresponding to the second conveyance generated at step S**604**, information indicating the second conveyance, and information indicating the printer machine **70** or the post-processing machine **90**B corresponding to the second conveyance to the MIC **60** in association with one another. The DFE **502** outputs ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** corresponding to the second conveyance set at step S**604** to the MIC **60** in association with the information indicating the second conveyance (step S**606**). Thereafter, the DFE **502** ends this routine.

When the replacing unit **562**A creates data corresponding to third or subsequent conveyance at step S**604**, in the process at step S**606**, the DFE **502** outputs data corresponding to the numbers of times of conveyance to the MIC **60** in the same manner as explained above.

The MIC **60** performs process explained below based on data output from the DFE **502** according to the process at step S**606**.

Specific process performed in the MIC **60** in the third embodiment is shown in FIG. **31**. In FIG. **31**, an example of process by the MIC **60** performed when process based on the setting table shown in FIG. **24** (i.e., creation and setting of data for two times of conveyance) is performed at step S**604** is shown.

As shown in FIG. **31**, first, the MIC **60** reads information indicating the number of times of conveyance included in the data output from the DFE **502**. The MIC **60** performs process in the first conveyance (see a first path in FIG. **31**).

Specifically, the MIC **60** performs setting of the glosser **80** based on the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** corresponding to the first conveyance. As explained above, because the setting of the glosser **80** corresponding to the first conveyance is ON, the MIC **60** sets the glosser **80** to ON (step S**301**).

Subsequently, the MIC **60** transmits image data and clear toner plane data corresponding to the information indicating the first conveyance included in the data output from the DFE **502** to the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machine **40** corresponding to the data (step S**302**).

Specifically, the MIC **60** outputs, to the printer machine **70**, the integrated image data (the image data obtained by integrating the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing obtained at step S**3** and the clear toner plane data of 2 bits corresponding to the first conveyance) associated with the information indicating the first conveyance and the printer machine **70** included in the data output from the DFE **502**. The MIC **60** outputs, to the post-processing machine **90**B, the clear toner plane data associated with the information indicating the first conveyance and the post-processing machine **90**B.

The printer machine **70** emits light beam from the exposing device using color plane data of CMYK and clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, forms, on the photosensitive members, toner images corresponding to the toners, and transfers the toner images to a recording medium. Consequently, the clear toner is deposited on the recording medium in addition to the toners of CMYK and an image is formed on the recording medium.

Thereafter, the recording medium is conveyed along the conveying path **20**A (in the arrow A direction in FIGS. **24** and **25**) and reaches the position of the glosser **80**. When the glosser **80** is ON, the glosser **80** re-fixes the toner images on the recording medium.

Further, when the recording medium is conveyed along the conveying path **20**A and reaches the position of the post-processing machine **90**B, the post-processing machine **90**B performs fixing process corresponding to the clear toner plane data received from the MIC **60**.

Subsequently, the MIC **60** outputs a signal indicating a sheet loop instruction to the switching unit **22** (step S**303**). The sheet loop instruction indicates an instruction for conveying the recording medium to the conveying path **20**A again. The MIC **60** performs this process when the information indicating the number of times of conveyance included in the data received from the DFE **502** is equal to or larger than two.

The switching unit **22** receives the signal indicating the sheet loop instruction. The switching unit **22** conveys the recording medium, which is conveyed on the conveying path **20**A and has passed the positions where the post-processing machines **40** are provided (i.e., subjected to processing by all the apparatuses mounted as the post-processing machines **40**), in the arrow B direction via the conveying path **20**B. The switching unit **22** conveys the recording medium to a further upstream side than the printer machine **70** in the conveying direction (the arrow A direction) in the conveying path **20**A. Specifically, the switching unit **22** controls the not-shown conveying members provided along the conveying path **20**A and the conveying path **20**B such that the conveyance is performed.

Consequently, the recording medium is returned such that the recording medium subjected to the process by the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40** is processed by the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40** again.

The MIC **60** then performs a process corresponding to the second conveyance (in FIG. **31**, see the second path).

Specifically, the MIC **60** sets the glosser **80** to OFF based on information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** corresponding to the second conveyance included in the data output from the DFE **502** (step S**304**).

The MIC **60** transmits clear toner plane data corresponding to information indicating the second conveyance included in the data output from the DFE **502** to the printer machine **70** and the post-processing machines **40** corresponding to the clear toner plane data (step S**305**).

Specifically, the MIC **60** outputs, to the printer machine **70**, clear toner plane data associated with the information indicating the second conveyance and the printer machine **70** included in the data output from the DFE **502**. The MIC **60** outputs, to the post-processing machine **90**B, clear toner plane information associated with the information indicating the second conveyance and the post-processing machine **90**B included in the data output from the DFE **502**.

The printer machine **70** emits, using the clear toner plane data output from the MIC **60**, light beam from the exposing device to form a toner image corresponding to the clear toner and transfers the toner image on to the recording medium. Consequently, the clear toner is transferred onto the recording medium subjected to the various kinds of image formation and the glossing process corresponding to the first conveyance according to the first conveyance.

Thereafter, the recording medium is conveyed along the conveying path **20**A (in FIGS. **24** and **25**, in the arrow A direction) and reaches the position of the glosser **80**. When the

glosser **80** is off, heating and pressing processes by the glosser **80** is not performed. The recording medium is further conveyed to the post-processing machine **90**B.

When the recording medium is conveyed along the conveying path **20**A and reaches the position of the post-processing machine **90**B, the post-processing machine **90**B performs fixing process corresponding to the clear toner plane data received from the MIC **60**.

In this way, in the image forming system according to the third embodiment, depending on the apparatus configuration of the post-processing machines **40**, when it is difficult to realize a surface effect of a type designated by the user only by conveying the recording medium from the printer machine **70** to the post-processing machines **40** once, the recording medium is repeatedly conveyed from the printer machine **70** to the post-processing machines **40** a plurality of times. Formation of an image on which the CMYK toners and the clear toner are deposited, formation of a toner image by the clear toner, and re-fixing by the glosser **80** are performed based on the information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data set for each number of times of conveyance.

Therefore, even when a part of the post-processing machines are not mounted, it is possible to impart, without causing the user trouble, the surface effect by the clear toner to a recording medium on which an image is formed.

In the third embodiment, a change of fixing temperature in the fixing machine provided in the post-processing machine **90**B is not performed. However, the printing apparatus **30**C may include the post-processing machine **90**B including a fixing machine that can switch the fixing temperature. In this case, the DFE **502** may perform the gloss control process using a setting table including information indicating the fixing temperature by the fixing machine provided in the post-processing machine **90**B.

Referring back to FIG. **28**, an overview of the setting table shown in FIG. **28** is explained. Like the setting table shown in FIG. **27**, the setting table shown in FIG. **28** is a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information indicating the apparatus configuration in which the post-processing machine **90**A is not mounted. The setting table shown in FIG. **28** is a setting table used when the fixing temperature of the post-processing machine **90**B mounted with a low-temperature fixing machine as the fixing machine may be changed in accordance with a control signal input from the MIC **60**.

Specifically, in the setting table shown in FIG. **28**, concerning an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PG (mirror surface gloss) and an area where the surface effect of the user designation is the PM (matt), setting is the same as the setting shown in FIG. **24**. However, the setting table shown in FIG. **28** indicates that, when the surface effect of the user designation is the G (solid gloss), clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B for the first conveyance of the recording medium (see P**1**) is set to "solid" and the fixing temperature in the fixing machine mounted on the post-processing machine **90**B is set to the normal temperature. The setting table shown in FIG. **28** indicates that, when the surface effect of the user designation is the M (halftone dot matt), the clear toner plane data used in the post-processing machine **90**B for the first conveyance in the transfer (see P**1**) is set to "halftone-n" and the fixing temperature in the fixing machine in the post-processing machine **90**B is set to the normal temperature.

Therefore, in a configuration in which the fixing temperature of the fixing machine mounted on the post-processing machine **90**B can be changed, the replacing unit **562**A of the DFE **502** only has to perform generation of clear toner plane data and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** based on, as a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information, a setting table including information indicating temperature setting of the fixing machine mounted on the post-processing machine **90**B. As information indicating the configuration in which the fixing temperature of the post-processing machine **90**B can be changed, apparatus configuration information including the information only has to be input to the clear processing **562** via the MIC **60** and the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**. In this case, in data outputting process at step S**606** (see FIG. **30**), data including the information indicating the temperature setting of the post-processing machine **90**B only has to be transmitted from the DFE **502** to the MIC **60**. When information indicating temperature setting is further included in clear toner plane data associated with information indicating the post-processing machine **90**B included in the data received from the DFE **502**, the MIC **60** only has to transmit the information indicating the temperature setting to the post-processing machine **90**B. When the information indicating the temperature setting is included in the information received from the MIC **60**, the post-processing machine **90**B only has to perform fixing by the fixing machine at temperature indicated by the information indicating the temperature setting.

In the explanation in the third embodiment, the conveying path **20**B is provided to return the recording medium conveyed further to the downstream side in the conveying direction (in FIGS. **24** and **25**, see the arrow A direction) than the post-processing machines **40** in the conveying path **20**A further to the upstream side in the conveying direction than the printer machine **70**. However, the conveying path **20**A may be provided further on the upstream side in the conveying direction than the printer machine **70** in the conveying path **20**A from a position between the glosser **80** and the post-processing machines **40** in the conveying path **20**A.

In the case of a configuration in which the fixing machine mounted on the post-processing machine **90**B can change the fixing temperature as explained above, the conveying path **20**B may be configured to return the recording medium conveyed further to the downstream side in the conveying direction than the post-processing machine **40** in the conveying path **20**A to an area between the glosser **80** and the post-processing machines **40** in the conveying path **20**A.

Further, fixing temperature by a fixing machine (not shown) for fixing a toner image provided in the main body of the printer machine **70** may be set. In this case, a setting table is prepared in which it is set that a recording medium conveyed to the downstream side of the glosser **80** along the conveying path **20**A is returned to the upstream side of the printer machine **70**, the fixing temperature of the fixing machine of the printer machine **70** is switched (to the low temperature or the normal temperature), and ON/OFF of the glosser **80** is switched. The DFE **502** only has to perform processing based on the setting table.

Fourth Embodiment

Next, a fourth embodiment will be explained. In some case, components common to the first embodiment are explained using the same reference numerals and signs or explanation of the components is omitted.

In the fourth embodiment, separately from the surface effect of the user designation indicated by the gloss control plane data, a user selects any one of imparting of all effects, gloss preference, and type preference. In the fourth embodiment, replacement process for a surface effect of user designation is performed according to the selected content selected by the user.

The imparting of all effects indicates imparting of surface effects of a plurality of types realizable by a printing apparatus including all the post-processing machines **40**. The definitions of the gloss preference and the type preference are as explained in the embodiments explained above. Therefore, explanation of the definitions is omitted.

In FIG. **32**, the configuration of a DFE **504** in the image forming system according to the fourth embodiment is shown.

The image forming system according to the fourth embodiment has the configuration same as the image forming system according to the third embodiment except that the DFE **504** shown in FIG. **32** is used instead of the DFE **502** shown in FIG. **24** in the image forming system **10**B (see FIG. **24**) including the conveying path **20**A, the conveying path **20**B, and the switching unit **22** explained in the third embodiment. Therefore, detailed explanation is omitted concerning the components other than the DFE **504** in the image forming system.

The DFE **504** includes, as a hardware configuration, a control unit such as a CPU that controls the entire apparatus, main storing units such as a ROM and a RAM that store various data and various computer programs, and an auxiliary storing unit such as a HDD that stores various data and various computer programs. The DFE **504** has a hardware configuration including a normal computer.

As a functional configuration, as shown in FIG. **32**, the DFE **504** includes the rendering engine **51**, the si**1** unit **52**, the TRC **53**, the si**2** unit **54**, the halftone engine **55**, the si**3** unit **57**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**, and a clear processing **564**. The clear processing **564** includes the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D, the storing unit **560**B, and a replacing unit **564**A.

The DFE **504** has the same configuration as the DFE **502** in the third embodiment except that the DFE **504** includes the clear processing **564** instead of the clear processing **562** (see FIG. **26**). The clear processing **564** has the same configuration as the clear processing **562** (see FIG. **26**) except that the clear processing **564** includes the replacing unit **564**A instead of the replacing unit **562**A shown in FIG. **7**. Therefore, components having the same configurations and the same functions as the components explained in the third embodiment are denoted by the same reference numerals and signs and explanation of the components is omitted.

The DFE **504** further includes a user interface (UI) unit **59**A. The UI unit **59**A performs display of various kinds of information and reception of various instructions. In the fourth embodiment, a selection screen **22**B for prompting the user to select gloss effects shown in FIG. **33** is displayed on the UI unit **59**A. In the fourth embodiment, the selection screen **22**B for the user to select any one of "imparting of all effects", "gloss preference", and "type preference" is displayed on the UI unit **59**A.

The user points a display place of a selection button (not shown) in the UI unit **59**A, whereby any one of the "imparting of all effects", the "gloss preference", and the "type preference" is selected. Thereafter, the user points a display place of a determination button (not shown) displayed on the UI unit **59**A. Consequently, a signal indicating the "imparting of all effects", the "gloss preference", or the "type preference" pointed by the user is output from the UI unit **59**A to the replacing unit **564**A of the clear processing **564**.

When the replacing unit **564**A receives the signal indicating the gloss preference from the UI unit **59**A, the replacing unit **564**A sets the glosser **80** to ON. When the replacing unit **564**A receives the signal indicating the type preference from the UI unit **59**A, the replacing unit **564**A sets the glosser **80** to OFF. When the replacing unit **564**A receives the signal indicating the imparting of all effects from the UI unit **59**A, the replacing unit **564**A performs replacement process to repeatedly convey a recording medium from the printer machine **70** to the post-processing machines **40** a plurality of times as explained in the third embodiment.

The printing apparatus **30** performs printing based on information indicating ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and clear toner plane data set for each number of times of conveyance.

The storing unit **560**B stores therein surface effect selection tables and setting tables as in the third embodiment.

The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as the setting table, setting tables corresponding to apparatus configuration information and types of gloss effects.

In the fourth embodiment, the storing unit **560**B stores therein, as the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which all the post-processing machines **40** (the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B) are mounted and types of gloss effects. The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** and the post-processing machine **90**B are mounted and types of gloss effects. The storing unit **560**B stores therein, as the setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information, a setting table corresponding to apparatus configuration information indicating an apparatus configuration in which the glosser **80** is mounted and types of gloss effects.

Further, in the fourth embodiment, the "imparting of all effects" is included as a type of a gloss effect in addition to the "gloss preference" and the "type preference".

Like the replacing unit **560**A in the second embodiment, the replacing unit **564**A replaces, based on the setting table, a type of a surface effect of user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D with a type of a surface effect realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. However, in the fourth embodiment, the replacing unit **564**A performs the replacement process using a setting table corresponding to both of a gloss effect (the gloss preference or the type preference) instructed from the user via the UI unit **59**A and apparatus configuration information.

A procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the fourth embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **34**.

In the fourth embodiment, the DFE **504** executes process at step S**1**, step S**2**, step S**3**, step S**4**, step S**5**, step S**700**, step S**701**, step S**702**, and step S**606** shown in FIG. **34** in the written order. In FIG. **34**, the process at steps S**1** to S**5** is the same as the contents explained with reference to FIG. **15** in the first embodiment. Therefore, details of the process at steps S**700** to S**606** different from the contents are explained.

After performing the process at step S**5**, the replacing unit **564**A of the DFE **504** performs gloss effect reading process (step S**700**).

As explained above, the UI unit **59** is operated by the user and receives user's instruction, and the signal indicating, the imparting of all effects, the gloss preference, or the type preference is output to the replacing unit **564**A of the clear processing **564** via the selection screen **22**B. When the replacing unit **564**A receives the signal indicating, the imparting of all effects, the gloss preference, or the type preference, the replacing unit **564**A stores the signal in the storing unit **560**B. Every time the replacing unit **564**A receives the signal from

the UI unit **59**A anew, the replacing unit **564**A overwrites and stores the signal in the storing unit **560**B.

In the process at step S**700**, the replacing unit **564**A reads the signal from the storing unit **560**B to thereby read the signal indicating, the imparting of all effects, the gloss preference, or the type preference serving as the gloss effect.

Subsequently, the replacing unit **564**A reads, from the storing unit **560**B, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5** and the gloss effect read at step S**700** (step S**701**).

The replacing unit **564**A then performs, using the setting table read at step S**701**, replacement process, i.e., generation of clear toner plane data in which a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration is replaced with a surface effect of a realizable type and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** (step S**702**).

At step S**702**, when the gloss effect read at step S**700** is the signal indicating the gloss preference, the replacing unit **564**A performs the replacement process using the setting table corresponding to both of the information indicating ON of the glosser **80** and the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5**. On the other hand, at step S**702**, when the gloss effect read at step S**700** is the signal indicating the type preference, the replacing unit **560**A performs the replacement process using the setting table corresponding to both of the information indicating OFF of the glosser **80** and the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5**. When the gloss effect read at step S**700** is the signal indicating the imparting of all effects, the replacing unit **564**A performs the replacement process using the setting table corresponding to both of the information indicating the imparting of all effects and the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**5**.

Thereafter, when the gloss effect read at step S**700** is the signal indicating the gloss preference or the type preference, after performing process same as the process at step S**7** explained in the second embodiment (see FIG. **22**), the replacing unit **564**A ends this routine. On the other hand, when the gloss effect read at step S**700** is the signal indicating the imparting of all effects, the after performing process same as the process at step S**606** explained in the third embodiment (see FIG. **30**), the replacing unit **564**A ends this routine.

Process performed in the MIC **60** is shown in FIG. **35**. In FIG. **35**, data is transmitted to the MIC **60** of a printing apparatus mounted with at least one of the glosser **80**, the post-processing machine **90**A, and the post-processing machine **90**B as the post-processing machine **40**.

When the data is input to the MIC **60** from the DFE **504** by the process described above, the MIC **60** determines whether information indicating a type of a gloss effect included in the input data is information indicating the imparting of all effects (step S**401**).

When the information indicating a type of a gloss effect is the information indicating the imparting of all effects (Yes at step S**401**), after executing the process at steps S**301** to S**5305** explained in the third embodiment (see FIG. **31**), the MIC **60** ends this routine.

On the other hand, when the information indicating a type of a gloss effect is not the information indicating the imparting of all effects (No at step S**401**), after performing the process at steps S**201** to S**205** explained in the second embodiment (see FIG. **23**), the MIC **60** ends this routine.

Therefore, in the fourth embodiment, even when a part of the post-processing machines are not mounted, it is possible to impart, without causing the user trouble, a surface effect by the clear toner to a recording medium on which an image is formed.

Fifth Embodiment

In the first to fourth embodiments, the host apparatus **10** generates printing data, the clear processing **56** is provided in the DFE **50**, and the DFE **50** performs processing for generating clear toner plane data. However, configuration is not limited to the first to fourth embodiments.

For example, any one of a plurality of kinds of processes performed in one apparatus in the above-described embodiments can be performed in one or more other apparatuses connected to the one apparatus via a network.

As an example, in an image forming system according to a fifth embodiment, a part of functions of a DFE are mounted on a server apparatus on a network.

FIG. **36** is a diagram of an example of the configuration of the image forming system according to the fifth embodiment. As shown in FIG. **36**, the image forming system according to the fifth embodiment includes the host apparatus **49**, a DFE **3050**, the MIC **60**, and the printing apparatus **30**.

In the fifth embodiment, the DFE **3050** is connected to a server apparatus **3060** via a network such as the Internet. In the fifth embodiment, the functions of the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** in the first embodiment are provided in the server apparatus **3060**.

A connection configuration of the host apparatus **49**, the DFE **3050**, the MIC **60**, and the printing apparatus **30** is the same as the connection configuration in the first embodiment.

Specifically, in the fifth embodiment, the DFE **3050** is connected to the single server apparatus **3060** via the network (cloud) such as the Internet. The server apparatus **3060** has the functions of the clear processing **56** of the DFE **50** in the first embodiment. The server apparatus **3060** performs process for generating clear toner plane data.

First, the server apparatus **3060** is explained. FIG. **37** is a block diagram of a functional configuration of the server apparatus **3060** according to the fifth embodiment. The server apparatus **3060** mainly includes a storing unit **3070**, a surface-effect-type determining unit **3062**, a replacing unit **3063**, a storing unit **3070**, and a communicating unit **3065**.

The storing unit **3070** is a storage medium such as a HDD or a memory and stores therein surface effect selection tables and setting tables. Information stored in the storing unit **3070** is the same as the information stored in the storing unit **56**B (see FIGS. **7** and **26**) and the storing unit **560**B (see FIG. **18**) explained in the above-described embodiments. Specifically, setting tables corresponding to apparatus configuration information are stored in the storing unit **3070**.

The communicating unit **3065** performs transmission and reception of various data and requests to and from the DFE **3050**. More specifically, the communicating unit **3065** receives gloss control plane data, clear plane data, apparatus configuration information, and the like from the DFE **3050**. The gloss control plane data, the clear plane data, and the apparatus configuration information are the same as those in the embodiments described above. The communicating unit **3065** transmits generated clear toner plane data and ON/OFF information to the DFE **3050**.

The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D has functions same as the function of the surface-effect-type determining unit in the first embodiment. The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D determines, using the gloss control plane data received from the DFE **3050** via the communicating unit **3065** and referring to the surface effect selection tables, a surface effect corresponding to a density value (a pixel value) of pixels included in the gloss control plane data. The surface-effect-type determining unit **56**D outputs a determination result to the replacing unit **3063**.

The replacing unit **3063** has functions same as the functions of the replacing unit in the first embodiment. The replacing unit **3063** replaces, based on a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired from the DFE **3050** via the communicating unit **3065**, a type of a surface effect of user designation received from the surface-effect-type determining unit **3062** with a type of a surface effect realizable by the printing apparatus **30**. Consequently, the replacing unit **3063** sets ON/OFF of the glosser **80** and generates clear toner plane data.

The DFE **3050** is explained. FIG. **38** is a block diagram of a functional configuration of the DFE **3050** in the fifth embodiment. The DFE **3050** in the fifth embodiment mainly includes the rendering engine **51**, an si**1** unit **3052**, the TRC **53**, an si**2** unit **3054**, the halftone engine **55**, an si**3** unit **3057**, and an apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058**. The functions and the configurations of the rendering engine **51**, the TRC **53**, and the halftone engine **55** are the same as those of the DFE **50** in the first embodiment.

The si**1** unit **3052** outputs color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK to the TRC **53** and outputs gloss control plane data of 8 bits and clear plane data to the server apparatus **3060** via an interface (not shown).

The si**2** unit **3054** outputs the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK subjected to gamma correction in the TRC **53** to the server apparatus **3060** as data for generating an inverse mask. The si**2** unit **3054** outputs the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK after the gamma correction to the halftone engine **55**.

The si**3** unit **3057** integrates the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after halftone processing and clear toner plane data of 2 bits received from the server apparatus **3060** via the interface (not shown) and outputs the integrated image data to the MIC **60**. The si**3** unit **3057** also outputs ON/OFF information concerning the glosser **80** output by the clear processing **56** to the MIC **60**.

The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058** has functions same as the functions of the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit in the first embodiment. The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058** transmits acquired apparatus configuration information to the server apparatus **3060**.

A procedure of gloss control process performed by the image forming system according to the fifth embodiment is explained with reference to FIG. **39**.

The DFE **3050** receives image data from the host apparatus **49** (step S**4600**). The DFE **3050** subjects the image data to language interpretation, converts the image data represented in the vector format into the raster format, and converts a color space represented in the RGB format into a color space of the CMYK format or the like to obtain color plane data of 8 bits each of color planes of CMYK and gloss control plane data of 8 bits (step S**4602**).

Subsequently, the DFE **3050** transmits the gloss control plane data generated at step S**4602** to the server apparatus **3060** (step S**4604**).

The DFE **3050** applies gamma correction to the color plane data of 8 bits each of CMYK using a gamma curve of a 1D_LUT generated by calibration. The DFE **50** applies, to the image data after the gamma correction, halftone processing for converting the color plane data into, for example, a data format of color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK for output to the printer machine **70** to obtain color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing (step S**4606**).

Subsequently, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058** executes apparatus configuration information acquisition process for acquiring apparatus configuration information (step S**4608**). The apparatus configuration acquisition process at step S**4608** is the same as the apparatus configuration acquisition process explained in the first embodiment. Therefore, explanation of the apparatus configuration acquisition process is omitted.

The apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058** then transmits the acquired apparatus configuration information to the server apparatus **3060** (step S**4610**).

Subsequently, the DFE **3050** receives clear toner plane data and ON/OFF information indicating ON or OFF of the glosser **80** from the server apparatus **3060** (step S**4612**).

The DFE **3050** then outputs, to the MIC **60**, the color plane data of 2 bits each of CMYK after the halftone processing obtained at step S**4606** and the clear toner plane data and the ON/OFF information received from the server apparatus **3060** at step S**4612** (step S**4614**).

Consequently, the image forming system ends this routine.

Next, clear toner plane data generation process executed in the server apparatus **3060** is explained.

FIG. **40** is a flowchart for explaining the clear toner plane data generation process executed in the server apparatus **3060**.

First, the communicating unit **3065** of the server apparatus **3060** receives gloss control plane data from the DFE **3050** (step S**4620**). Subsequently, the communicating unit **3065** receives apparatus configuration information from the DFE **3050** (step S**4622**).

Subsequently, the surface-effect-type determining unit **3062** determines, using gloss control plane data of 8 bits received at step S**4620**, a type of a surface effect designated for pixel values indicated by the gloss control plane data (step S**4624**).

Subsequently, the replacing unit **3063** reads, from the storing unit **3070**, a setting table corresponding to the apparatus configuration information acquired at step S**4622** (step S**4626**).

The replacing unit **3063** then performs, based on the type of the surface effect read at step S**4624** and the setting table read at step S**4626**, replacement process, i.e., generation of clear toner plane data in which a surface effect of a type difficult to be realized by the apparatus configuration is replaced with a surface effect of a realizable type and setting of ON/OFF of the glosser **80** (step S**4628**). The replacement process at step S**4628** is the same as the replacement process in the first embodiment.

Subsequently, the communicating unit **3065** transmits the generated clear toner plane data and ON/OFF information to the DFE **3050** (step S**4630**) and ends this routine.

As explained above, in the fifth embodiment, the functions of the clear processing are provided in the server apparatus **3060**. The generation of clear toner plane data is performed in the server apparatus **3060** on the cloud. Therefore, besides the effects in the first embodiment, even when a plurality of DFEs **3050** are present, it is possible to collectively perform the generation of clear toner plane data. This is convenient for an administrator.

In the fifth embodiment, the function of the clear processing are provided in the single server apparatus **3060** on the cloud and the generation of clear toner plane data is performed in the server apparatus **3060**. However, configuration is not limited thereto.

For example, two or more server apparatuses may be provided on the cloud to execute the above described processes in the two or more server apparatuses in a distributed manner. FIG. **41** is a configuration diagram of a network in which two servers (a first server apparatus **3860** and a second server apparatus **3861**) are provided on the cloud. In an example shown in FIG. **41**, the first server apparatus **3860** and the

second server apparatus **3861** perform the surface effect type determination process and the replacement process in a distributed manner.

A form of the distribution of the processes to the servers is not limited to this. The distribution of the processes can be arbitrarily performed.

Printing data generation process performed in the host apparatus **49** and a part or all of the other process performed in the DFE **3050** may be arbitrarily performed centrally in one server apparatus on the cloud or in a plurality of server apparatuses in a distributed manner.

In other words, as in the example explained above, any one of a plurality of kinds of processes performed in one apparatus can be performed in one or more other apparatuses connected to the one apparatus via a network.

In the case of the configuration in which the processes are performed in the one or more other apparatuses connected to the one apparatus via the network, the configuration includes input and output processes for data performed between the one apparatus and the other apparatuses and among the other apparatuses such as a process for outputting data (information) generated in a process performed in the one apparatus from the one apparatus to the other apparatuses and a process for inputting the data from the other apparatuses.

In the case of the one apparatus, the configuration includes the input and output processes for data performed between the one apparatus and the other apparatuses. In the case of the two or more other apparatuses, the configuration includes the input and output processes for data between the one apparatus and the other apparatuses and among the other apparatuses such as such as between a first other apparatus and a second other apparatus.

In the fifth embodiment, the server apparatus **3060** or a plurality of server apparatuses such as the first server apparatus **3860** and the second server apparatus **3861** are provided on the cloud. However, configuration is not limited thereto. For example, the server apparatus **3060** or the server apparatuses such as the first server apparatus **3860** and the second server apparatus **3861** may be provided on any kind of network such as an Intranet.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiments per se. In an implementation stage, the elements can be modified and embodied without departing from the spirit of the present invention. Various inventions can be devised by appropriately combining a plurality of elements disclosed in the embodiments. For example, several elements can be deleted from all the elements disclosed in the embodiments. The elements disclosed in the different embodiments can be appropriately combined. As explained below as examples, various modifications are possible.

FIG. **42** is a block diagram of an example of a hardware configuration of the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments. The DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments include a control device **1010** such as a CPU, a main storage device **1020** such as a Read Only Memory (ROM) or a random access memory (RAM), an auxiliary storage device **1030** such as a hard disk drive (HDD) or a compact disk (CD) drive device, a display device **1040** such as a display, and an input device **1050** such as a keyboard or a mouse. The DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** have a hardware configuration including a normal computer.

A computer program executed in the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments is provided while being recorded in a computer-readable recording medium such as a compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), a flexible disk (FD), a compact disc-recordable (CD-R), or a digital versatile disk (DVD) as a file of an installable format or an executable format.

The computer program executed in the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments can be stored on a computer connected to a network such as the Internet and provided by being downloaded through the network. The computer program executed in the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments can be provided or distributed through the network such as the Internet. A control program executed in the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments can be provided while being incorporated in a ROM or the like in advance.

The computer program executed in the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** in the embodiments has a module configuration including the units explained above (the rendering engine **51**, the si**1** unit **52**, the TRC **53**, the si**2** unit **54**, the halftone engine **55**, the si**3** unit **57**, the clear processing **56**, the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **58**, the surface-effect-type determining unit **3062**, the replacing unit **3063**, and the apparatus-configuration acquiring unit **3058**). As actual hardware, a CPU (a processor) reads out the control program from the storage medium and executes the control program, whereby the units are loaded onto a main storage device and the units are generated on the main storage device. In the embodiments, the DFEs **50**, **500**, **502**, **504**, and **3050**, the server apparatus **3060**, the first server apparatus **3860**, and the second server apparatus **3861** execute the processing according to the present invention. However, this is not a limitation. A type of an apparatus that executes the processing according to the present invention is arbitrary. For example, a PC can also execute the processing.

In the embodiments, the image forming system includes the DFE **50** (**50**, **500**, **502**, or **504**), the MIC **60**, the printer machine **70**, and the post-processing machines **40**. However, this is not a limitation. For example, the DFE **50**, the MIC, and the printer machine **70** can be integrally formed as one image forming apparatus or can be formed as an image forming apparatus further including the glosser **80** or the post-processing machine **90**A or **90**B.

In the image forming system according to the embodiments, an image is formed using the toners of a plurality of colors of CMYK. However, an image can be formed using a toner of one color.

According to the embodiments described above, even when a part of the post-processing machines are not mounted, it is possible to impart the surface effects by the clear toner to the recording medium, on which an image is formed, without causing a user trouble.

Although the invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments for a complete and clear disclosure, the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modifications and alternative constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art that fairly fall within the basic teaching herein set forth.

What is claimed is:

1. A printing control apparatus comprising:
an acquiring unit configured to acquire machine type information that indicates which of one or more post-processing machines are connected to a printing apparatus that forms an image based on image data;
a storing unit configured to store therein gloss control plane data that specifies a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium for each of a plurality of areas of the recording medium;
a replacing unit configured to
replace a respective type of a surface effect imparted to an area of the recording medium with a predetermined type of a surface effect in the gloss control plane data based on the machine type information of the one or more post-processing machines that are connected to the printing apparatus; and
a generating unit configured to generate the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to replacement by the replacing unit.

2. The printing control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of surface effects of user designation indicated by the gloss control plane data in a same page cannot be realized in the same page by an apparatus configuration indicated by the acquired apparatus configuration information, and the replacing unit replaces a surface effect of the user designation of an unrealizable type with a surface effect of a realizable type and generates the image data to realize the replaced surface effect of the realizable type.

3. The printing control apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising a selection unit configured to prompt a user to select gloss preference or type preference, the gloss preference indicating that a surface effect is replaced with a surface effect of a type having highest glossiness, the type preference indicating that a surface effect is replaced with a surface effect other than the surface effect of the type having the highest glossiness,
wherein a first user selection is the gloss preference and the replacing unit replaces the surface effect of the unrealizable type with a surface effect realizable by the gloss preference, and
wherein a second user selection is the type preference and the replacing unit replaces the surface effect of the unrealizable type with a surface effect realizable by the type preference.

4. The printing control apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the printing apparatus includes:
a printer machine configured to form a toner image of a color toner and a colorless clear toner on a recording medium,
the one or more post-processing machines including at least one of a first machine and a plurality of second machines, the first machine being configured to re-fix the toner image on the recording medium formed by the printer machine on the recording medium and improving smoothness of a surface of the toner image on the recording medium to increase glossiness of the toner image, the plurality of second machines each being configured to form, on the recording medium, a toner image of the clear toner using clear toner plane data for depositing the clear toner and fixing the toner image at a predetermined temperature,
a first conveying path for discharging the recording medium after conveying the recording medium from the printer machine to the one or more post-processing machines,
a second conveying path for returning the recording medium, which is conveyed on the first conveying path, to an upstream side in a conveying direction in the first conveying path again, and
a switching unit configured to switch the conveying paths such that the recording medium is repeatedly conveyed on the first conveying path, and
wherein the plurality of surface effects of the user designation indicated by the gloss control plane data in the same page cannot be realized in the same page in first conveyance on the first conveying path by an apparatus configuration of the one or more post-processing machines indicated by the machine type information and the replacing unit controls the printing apparatus to repeatedly convey the recording medium on the first conveying path.

5. The printing control apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the selection unit further prompts the user to select imparting of all effects indicating realization of all types of surface effects of the user designation, and
wherein a user selection is the imparting of all effects and the generating unit controls, the printing control unit to repeatedly convey the recording medium along the first conveying path and performs, in every number of times of conveyance on the first conveying path, at least one of the setting of the first device and the generation of the clear toner plane data.

6. The printing control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the replacing unit is configured to selectively control the printing apparatus to repeatedly convey the recording medium to the one or more post-processing machines based on the gloss control plane data subjected to replacement by the replacing unit and the machine type information.

7. An image forming system that generates image data, comprising:
a printing apparatus that includes a printer machine and one or more post-processing machine; and
a printing control apparatus that generates image data and transmits the image data to the printing apparatus,
wherein the printing control apparatus includes:
an acquiring unit configured to acquire machine type information that indicates which of one or more of the post-processing machines are connected to the printing apparatus that forms an image based on the image data,
a storing unit configured to store therein gloss control plane data that specifies a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium for each of a plurality of areas of the recording medium,
a replacing unit configured to
replace a respective type of a surface effect imparted to an area of the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect based on the machine type of the one or more post-processing machines that are connected to the printing apparatus, and
a generating unit configured to generate the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing unit.

8. The image forming system according to claim 7, wherein the replacing unit is configured to selectively control the printing apparatus to repeatedly convey the recording medium to the one or more post-processing machines based on the gloss control plane data subjected to replacement by the replacing unit and the machine type information.

9. A printing control method performed by a printing control apparatus that generates image data and includes a storing

unit configured to store therein gloss control plane data that specifies a type of a surface effect imparted to a recording medium for each of a plurality of areas of the recording medium, the printing control method comprising:

acquiring machine type information that indicates which of one or more post-processing machines are connected to a printing apparatus that forms an image based on the image data;

replacing a respective type of a surface effect imparted to an area of the recording medium in the gloss control plane data with a predetermined type of a surface effect based on the machine type information of the one or more post-processing machines that are connected to the printing apparatus; and

generating the image data based on the gloss control plane data subjected to the replacement by the replacing step.

10. The printing control method according to claim **9**, further comprising selectively conveying the recording medium repeatedly to the one or more post-processing machines based on the gloss control plane data subjected to replacement and the machine type information.

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